

# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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NO. 7

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



## *From the East, the West, the South and the North*

"Co-operation and unselfish sacrifices of the many to mitigate the misfortune of the few should appeal to everyone interested in the welfare of the country. The thrift which has built up the great reservoir of the insurance assets has been amply rewarded by the value of life insurance during the present economic depression."

HERBERT H. LEHMAN,  
*Governor of New York.*

"The owner of a reasonable amount of life insurance has an investment of first rank. It gives him a sense of security and at the same time guarantees an estate for his dependents. The insurance companies have an historical background of nearly a hundred years of successful operations."

FRANK F. MERRIAM,  
*Governor of California.*

"Life insurance is one of the greatest institutions yet devised by man, meeting through one form of policy or another all the financial necessities of our modern life. It protects the widow and orphan; it educates the orphan children; it pays off the mortgage on the homestead and adds comfort and independence to old age. It offers corporate and partnership permanency, without which there may be misfortune or embarrassment if not bankruptcy; it encourages thrift and rewards the thrifty. Without life insurance our modern civilization would be in a chaotic condition."

GORDON BROWNING,  
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"It was my good fortune, for more than eighteen years, to learn the value of life insurance. I am a believer in it, and during the past eighteen years have tried to do something to impress on the nation—in so far as my word was of avail—the important part insurance plays in the life of the people of this country."

HENRY HORNER,  
*Governor of Illinois.*

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1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

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## Magazine Chat...

This is sometimes called the Pamphlet Age. Pamphlets bearing the unmistakable marks of careful preparation, clear thinking and good writing, are pouring from the presses. In one mail recently, the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL received two pamphlets of the Public Affairs Committee entitled "FARM POLICIES UNDER THE NEW DEAL" and "CAN AMERICA BUILD HOUSES?"

The National Catholic Welfare Council has recently entered the pamphlet field with a series called Social Action Pamphlets. Four recent ones bear the interesting titles, "OUR RURAL PROLETARIAT," "WHY THE GUILDS DECAYED," "WOMEN IN INDUSTRY," and "DEBT SYSTEM OR PROPERTY SYSTEM."

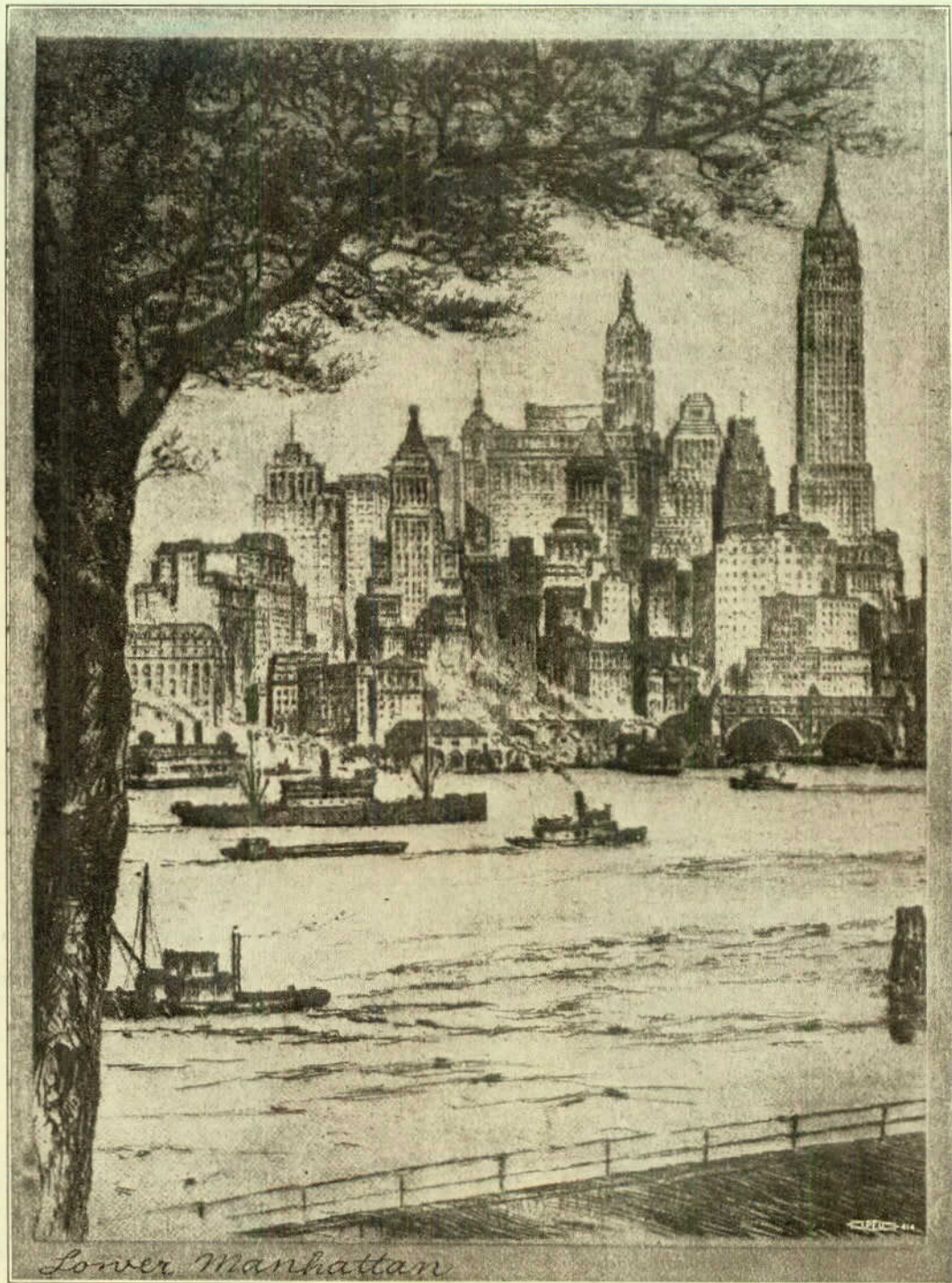
The pamphlet literature of America is growing rapidly. It has taken on the aspects of a flood. Surely when so much effort is being put forth to solving our vexing problems, some good solutions will be proposed and put into effect.

Speaking of pamphlet literature, suggests the habit of American citizens of "writing to the editor." J. G. Latta, L. U. No. 509, Lockport, N. Y., has modified this procedure by talking back to a radio news commentator on WBEN, Buffalo. He has been addressing a series of able letters to their news commentator in which he discusses the issues in the present economic situation.

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THE CITY CAPITALISM BUILT





# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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## Important: Can Capitalism Give Jobs?

THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL has done a little sleuthing this month among the economists. Quite formally it has gone to four of the important economic thinkers of the United States and asked questions—not the usual line of questions, we think, but questions that have led to very important answers.

For a long time we have held that the most important problem of this decade or generation is unemployment. We have taken the position that if we could solve in some happy manner the question of jobless men, we should be well on the way of solving all other problems. Indeed, all important economic problems and political problems for that matter stem from this central problem of constantly increasing unemployment.

We are aware, too, of that boast of Mussolini, Hitler and Stalin, heads of totalitarian states, that they have solved the problem of unemployment. This declaration we do not accept on its face as correct, but we will for the time being accept it as true even though it be false.

The question asked the American economists is:

Is there anything inherent in the capitalist system which prevents the solution of unemployment?

Nearly all of the economists to whom this question was put commented that it is a searching question, and none of them sought to sidestep it. The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL is not going to reveal the names of these economists. Sufficient it is to state that they are considered leaders in their field. None of them are considered wedded to any definite school of economics and all of them have made considerable contribution to the thought of this period.

### SEES CHANCE FOR SOLUTION

Economist No. 1 has had experience not only in the academic world but in public life and left his mark on the trend of governmental action. He told the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL:

"Capitalism is certainly not incapable of solving the problem of unemployment. In honesty to the bewilderment back of the question however—a bewilderment which we all share in this hour of conflict between capitalism and totalitarianism—I would say that I feel that capitalism is better adapted to the maximization

We look around a bit at the decade's most important and distressing problem, unemployment.

of real income and the creation of a higher standard of living than to the specific prevention of unemployment."

Then this person who has performed the dual role of teacher and government adviser goes on to say:

"What I mean by this is that at its best the capitalistic system will produce a high and sharply rising standard of living but at the same time it is likely to leave a small residue of unemployment. In contrast, totalitarianism at its best would have little unemployment, but because it is less efficient in a real sense it would provide a lower level of real income. Breakdowns of capitalism on the same basis almost always show up in unemployment, whereas under totalitarianism they will find their expression in general impoverishment. I, personally, value individual freedom and the promise of improvement in living standards that have been associated with the capitalistic system. I believe that if we devote ourselves to its problems we ought to be able to prevent unemployment from constituting a serious impairment to its functioning."

Economist No. 2 has also had both experience in the academic field and in the field of government. He called the question asked by the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL "certainly a fundamental one." He answered thus:

"In simplest terms, the capitalistic system is based upon the principle of free enterprise. So long as there remains freedom of enterprise, there are bound to be bad guesses. When these bad guesses come in unison, rather than neutralizing each other, they reinforce their evil effects of unemployment. I am afraid that business men and financiers will never become sufficiently wise that bad guesses will not exist. With all its faults, capitalism seems thus far the most workable arrangement for the greater part of economic activity. This means, of course, that we should work all the more vigorously and intelligently to develop means of reducing the ill effects of unemployment whenever it occurs."

### COSTS OF DYNAMIC SYSTEM

Economist No. 3 has distinguished himself as an arbitrator in industrial disputes. He is an author, he has served the government, too, in a number of different capacities. He, too, takes the view that unemployment seems to be an inevitable part of capitalistic economics. He gave us a fuller reply than our other friends. We produce it herewith in full:

"Unemployment is a concomitant of capitalist economics. Fluctuations in production and, therefore, in employment are normal and inevitable consequences of a dynamic system. The decisions to hire labor and produce goods are made by thousands of separate individuals and institutions. The possibility of profitable investments is the most important factor which influences these decisions. The need for goods by the population is not the major consideration. The likelihood of profits is the motivating force—the lubricant which keeps the wheels of modern industry turning. Business grows and expands, therefore, when the likelihood of profitable returns is great.

"For 150 years the opportunities in this country appeared unlimited. Abundant natural resources needed to be developed. There seemed to be no end to investments which brought high returns. In a relatively brief period we became a highly urban and industrial nation. Growth and change were its chief characteristics. Our system was not fashioned for stability. It follows, therefore, that if the rate of growth of new developments—new opportunities for employment—is slower than an expanding population or the rate of decline of old industries calls for, unemployment will result.

"Unemployment is, therefore, natural in a competitive economy where the stimulus to production and to unemployment is given by profits. Fluctuations may be reduced somewhat by various types of controls, but their complete removal would require either a static society or control in planning so extensive as to change the nature of capitalist economy. The inescapable conclusion, therefore, is that if we wish to retain an economy which permits a relatively high degree of individualism, private property in production equipment, the competitive system and the profit motive, we must be prepared to accept also considerable fluctuation in production and in employment.



### SLOWER TEMPO IN PROSPECT

"The situation in the years immediately ahead presents a serious problem. There is considerable evidence to indicate that the rate of growth of American industry has slackened. The American population has been growing at a decreasing rate for over 20 years—the rate of population increase for the urban area of the United States from 1930 to 1936 is less than one-third of what it was in the 20's, and for the entire country less than one-half. This situation suggests a much slower tempo for American industry in the next decade. The rate of investments will be but considerably below that of predepression levels, but unless private industry expands considerably above its 1929 level, the present unemployed cannot be absorbed. There is small possibility of a large scale housing boom on the basis of private initiative in view of a declining rate of population growth.

"Absorption of the present unemployed will depend upon—

"1. A rapid increase in private investments in the development of new employment opportunities. These will not come fast enough since the possibility of profit which is needed to galvanize private investments into action is not likely to be sufficiently great as to justify the risk. Private investors are profit seekers. They lack confidence in the future of profits—whatever the cause.

"2. It may be necessary for the government to take certain measures to encourage private investments. Prices for building materials and for many other classes of commodities, for example, are too high to justify any optimism in anticipated profits. Specific measures to reduce prices may be very effective in increasing profit possibilities and, therefore, in the quantity of private investments.

"3. If these measures do not succeed in increasing investments, it may be necessary for the government to become a large scale investor on its own account. The national income and the standard of living (and, therefore, employment) will not increase at the present rate of investment by private business. A national income of 65 to 70 billion dollars will not absorb the present unemployed. The government may through taxes and borrowing become a major investor of funds in housing, electrical utilities and other developments, in order to increase the national income, raise the standard of living and employ the idle man power.

"But the degree to which this is done will represent a serious modification of the capitalist system for the profit motive then ceases to be the only stimulus to investments, production and employment.

"Finally, in addition to any measures to expand employment opportunities, either by private industry or with government funds, much progress can be made to provide security for workers when unemployed. If the capitalist economy cannot stabilize employment and production, it may still succeed in stabilizing income. It is necessary, therefore, to strengthen and expand the present measures for unemployment insurance.

But it must be realized that insurance benefits do not add to the national income. Further growth of investment and production are indispensable for any increase in national income and standard of living."

The fourth economist has been a teacher, is an accountant of note and has been on special missions to Europe in behalf of the government.

### OLD CAPITALISTIC SYSTEM GONE

"You inquire whether the capitalistic system is inherently capable of solving unemployment. If by the capitalistic system we mean our economy as we knew it during the 1920's—and after all that is the only realistic way to consider an economy—my answer is 'No.' It is something like asking whether a tuberculosis germ is inherently capable of curing tuberculosis.

"As I have indicated to you elsewhere, our present economy is not just a particular form of ownership economy, but also a particular price-accounting economy. The accounting techniques as developed under private enterprise have been designed in accordance with the expediency of profits. I do not believe those accounting techniques operate to create any balance between buying power and the prices asked for goods produced. The foundation of economic liquidity and of continuity in production lies in the balancing of costs and income. The ability of an economic society to be self-sustaining depends on the income received by its members being equal to the cost of producing goods and services. In other words, cost must be true expenditures and not merely inflated figures on books, or the ability to purchase that which has been produced will be lacking.

"Every period of business expansion and prosperity under private enterprise has been a period of inflating capital assets and prosperity accounts and eventually creating figures on books which do not have their dollar equivalent of income. Depressions, on the other hand, have been periods of liquidating these unproductive cost figures from the books of account of private enterprise so as to bring costs, prices, and income disbursed into balance.

"This entire problem of the social aspects of accounting under private enterprise is an enormously complicated subject which cannot be treated in a letter. However, I do suggest that in the past periods of prosperity have been periods of private inflation in which income has been injected into the system; and periods of depression have been periods of writing off artificial costs from the cost side of the ledger.

"If business today is to recover sufficiently to absorb its unemployed, there must be opportunities for either one or any other combination of the following: (a) The exploitation of free natural resources, including their transfer from public to private accounts and the opportunities resulting therefrom for their capitalization and the issuance of credit instruments thereon; (b) the exploitation of the basically new industrial product

which would have mass appeal and which would not be over-capitalized in the beginning; (c) the exploitation of the securities market which would require in all probability a resumption of extensive foreign lending; and (d) placing of large sectors of existing private enterprise through the wringer for the writing off of large amounts of both public and private indebtedness.

"Now I do not believe that the opportunities exist for (a) and (b), but business would like to do (c) but cannot because of lack of faith on the part of investors, and both government and business would resist (d).

"Sombart observed, 'An economic system is a unitary mode of providing for material wants, animated by a definite spirit, regulated and organized according to a definite plan, and applying a definite technical knowledge.' Our economic system today is not animated by a definite spirit, it is not organized in accordance with any consistent plan, it does not have one method, but many which attempt to provide for material wants. Hence, it seems to me that it is an economy in transition and will not obtain for itself any status of stability until a dominantly acceptable mode of providing for material wants and a spirit endorsing that mode is evolved."

What these four experts appear to be saying then, when analyzed and put in simple terms, is this:

Unemployment goes along with capitalistic enterprise.

Capitalistic enterprise produces a higher standard of living than fascism or communism.

Capitalism has not been geared to do anything about unemployment but it can do something about unemployment and soften the hardships incident to recurring jobless periods.

Fascism and communism may succeed better in solving the problem of unemployment but they do so by lowering the standard of living and by taking away freedom, liberty, the right of assembly, and substituting for these traditional advantages a spy system, regimentation, suppression of free speech and the right of assembly.

The Fascists and Communists are putting up a proposition to labor everywhere. In effect they are saying, the capitalistic system is unable to feed you workers and therefore you should pass over to a totalitarian state. They do not reveal the fact that in order to get totalitarianism you must suffer an eclipse in many of the goods of life such as the opportunity for self-development, full citizenship, freedom, the right to have one's say, nor do they indicate that certain controls can be set up within capitalism that will greatly lessen the hardships of unemployment and still preserve to workers the good values that have been struggled for and won over a period of hundreds of years.



# How Capitalism Can Be Made to Work

*Editor's Note: Sometimes there is more news in books than in headlines. Mr. Arthur Dahlberg, student of John R. Commons, author of "Jobs, Machines and Capitalism," makes startling analysis and proposal in his new book, "When Capital Goes on Strike."*

ONE of the many things that have come out of the prolonged depression has been the re-examination of our economic system. A corollary to this has been the sharpening of issues as between one type of production and another—between capitalism and totalitarianism. The ultimate choice as between the two systems is destined to be made by the workers of the United States in so far as the choice bears upon their own bread and butter.

As one gets into an understanding of the economic system as it actually operates, he is made aware that economists have been in many instances Peter Pans and accepted a good deal on faith. They have inherited a body of knowledge which they have passed on from generation to generation without re-examination and re-analysis. As a result, the workers who have been doing the hard work in the world have been left in the dark as to just how the wheels of the economic system ran.

New economists are coming along and they are not so naive as Peter Pan. They are giving the old economic system a thorough going-over. Of this group of new economists we may introduce to our readers Arthur Dahlberg, of the University of Wisconsin, and of the late NRA. To him labor owes a modicum of gratitude at least because he has written recently a book called "When Capital Goes on Strike."

We should say at the outset that Mr. Dahlberg does not mean by his title that bankers have engaged in a planned conspiracy. He does not say that capitalists have gone on strike but capital has gone on strike. In the book of over 200 pages describing how and why this phenomenon is occurring, he makes an important proposal for curing this mal-adjustment in the economic system and he describes the effect of his proposal upon labor.

## HIGH SPEED IN EXCHANGE NEEDED

To get Mr. Dahlberg's point of view, one has to go back to our old friend, the flow of money. Spending must be at a high rate of speed. Labor has traditionally taken the position that the cure for depressions and the way to a healthy economic life is progressively to increase purchasing power by constantly increasing labor's income. An attempt has been made to do this during the last seven years, but the United States finds itself squarely in a new depression in spite of the gains in income made by a sizable section of the workers. Now the business men are saying that the cause of the depression is this very thing, that the slic-

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**Gains made in understanding flow of money. Arthur Dahlberg makes proposal to end strike of capital.**

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ing from the national income with a larger income to labor has automatically increased prices and slowed our production.

Mr. Dahlberg, however, finds the cause of the new depression in the strike of capital. He calls this strike of capital hoarding, and he says the trouble is that the old economics has childishly concluded that the lure of profit would automatically cause men with a surplus of money to invest it. Under the old economics, and under the concepts with which it is blessed, owners of money are favored with the right to hoard. This refusal of capital to invest the surplus funds which it has is the real cause of price rigidities and not the taking of a larger share of national income by labor, says Mr. Dahlberg. The trouble with the procedure of the last seven years, declares Mr. Dahlberg, is that we have tried to coax capital to invest. Instead we should force capital to invest.

Quite rightly, Mr. Dahlberg points out that our Federal Reserve System is only a system to curtail the rate of private spending when the rate of private spending in a boom is considered too rapid. But neither our Federal Reserve System nor any other central banking system in any capitalistic state has hit upon a plan to control private spending when spending is not rapid enough.

## PRICE FIXING MEANS DICTATORSHIP

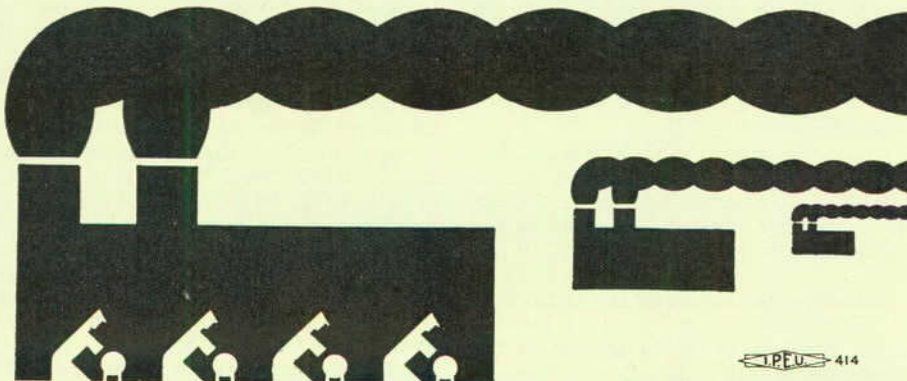
Mr. Dahlberg sets this analysis in a background of momentous meaning. He shows that what we do about the control of the hoarding of capital will determine what we do in final analysis about democracy. Quite dramatically he throws into contrast what he calls two types of economy: The bargaining type, which is modified capitalism; and, the rationing type, which is fascism or communism.

He points out that to adopt administered wage and commodity prices is to abandon the essence of capitalism itself. In short, if government is going to set prices and wages, we are going to end capitalism and democracy. He also forcibly declares that administered prices will usher in an era when all civil liberties are destroyed. And quite shrewdly he further declares that those who plead for centralized planning and price fixing and wage fixing unwittingly talk the ideals of democracy while working for the machinery of dictatorship.

Capital is on strike. Capital periodically goes on strike, declares Mr. Dahlberg. Any time that capital does not like a given law and a given proposal of labor, it has the machinery at hand and the vested interest under which it may go on strike. Mr. Dahlberg believes this is a vested interest quite beyond the right of any group in a commonwealth to have. He believes that this vested interest must be modified or the present capitalist system will crash and the rationing or totalitarian system will take its place.

He has a proposal to make for the cure of this evil. Hoarding is the social crime he wants to cure. He believes that money, therefore, which is hoarded should be depreciated in proportion to the length of time it is hoarded. Thus, the man who has a million dollars for investment, but who does not choose to invest it because the lure of profit is not great enough, will find as he holds it that his million dollars will be less in value at the end of each month. He believes that government should step in, therefore, at this point to depreciate by a fraction of 1 per cent each month paper currency. The government would instruct the banks at the end of every month to deduct, for example, one-half per cent from the average bank balance carried by each depositor during the past month and to send this sum to the United States Treasury. In short, if a man prefers to hoard his money, he should pay for the right to hoard. He should not collect at both ends as he does now. Hoarding is a serious social sin. It has such dire effects upon the flow of money and therefore upon the movement of business that a man must pay for the right to hoard.

(Continued on page 386)



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Courtesy Pennsylvania Dept. of Labor.



# World Labor Turns To Sober Approach

By EYE WITNESS

Geneva.

THE worker representatives of 49 nations meeting at the twenty-fourth session of the International Labour Conference here mirrored the changes in world opinion in respect to labor questions. There is little doubt that the delegates, representing 20,000,000 organized workers, are approaching vexed economic questions with more caution and sobriety. Meeting in the League of Nations Building for the first time in the old city of Geneva while war clouds hover on every horizon, the workers showed no less regard for social justice than in former years, but were not ready to embrace quick nostrums. Prior to the convention of the International Labour Conference at Geneva, the International Federation of Trade Unions held an important meeting at Oslo, Norway, where Matthew Woll, representative of the American Federation of Labor, took part. Oslo is likely to represent a landmark in the deliberations of world labor. With a large majority, various centers of the I. F. T. U. accepted the point of view of the American Federation of Labor and voted to reject the proposal of the Russian trade unions for affiliation, with stringent conditions. At the same time the I. F. T. U. voted to break off negotiations with Russian trade unions which had proposed that their joining the I. F. T. U. should be conditioned on certain requirements placed upon the activities of the central body. Only France, Mexico and Spain voted against the proposal that negotiations with Russia should be severed.

Sir Walter Citrine, president of the I. F. T. U. and head of the British trade union movement, at the Oslo gathering emphasized that the international trade union movement could aid in the solution of most economic problems within the framework of capitalism. He declared that labor was not willing to accept the doctrine that unemployment with all its evil consequences and recurrent trade depressions was preordained, and he offered as his conviction that unemployment could be averted in large measure if only there was the necessary common sense and determination among the peoples and governments to make the attempt. He said that the capitalist system had sufficient flexibility and adaptability to overcome the worst consequences of trade depression if only some foresight were used.

At the close of the Oslo session, Mr. Woll issued a cordial invitation to the I. F. T. U. to hold the next general council meeting or the next congress in the United States.

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Following the action of the Oslo council, for the first time since 1934 Russian representatives failed to appear at the International Labour Conference at Geneva.

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**International Labour Conference at Geneva reveals trend away from quick solutions to economic problems.**

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## DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES PREDOMINATE

Mr. Harold Butler, secretary-general of the conference, in his report stressed the fact that the center of gravity of the conference appeared to have moved away from Europe. This seemed to be sustained in the workers' group by the fact that for the first time in the history of the organization, Corneille Mertens, Belgium, did not act as chairman of the workers' group. He was succeeded by Joseph Hallsworth, Great Britain. Moreover, Italy and Germany again failed to co-operate with the Conference and Japan was only nominally represented by its plenipotentiary. In a very strict sense, therefore, the International Labour Conference this year may be said to represent a league of democratic peoples.

\* \* \*

Every observer in Geneva comments upon the fact that this great world assembly has lost none of its vitality during this troubled year of wars and threats of wars. Meeting in the League of Nations Building at a time when the League itself is crumbling, the Conference draws as much strength from the nations of the earth as in the year of its greatest vitality, 1937. It is approaching its task of setting up just labor standards with customary vigor and vitality.

## GOMPERS' INFLUENCE LIVES

Apparently it would seem that a correct formula for sound international relations had been developed as an afterthought at Versailles in 1919 at the suggestion of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. While the League falters, the Conference itself goes on facing the practical problems of labor with hope of successful solution. As a happy commentary upon this fact, over at the International Labour Office, a half-mile away, artists and workers are beginning to redecorate the new Gompers Room as a tribute to the services of the American labor leader. Mr. Matthew Woll brought to Geneva drawings by Dean Cornwell, foremost American mural painter, and plans for decorating the Gompers Room. He had the co-operation of James Wilson, liaison staff member of the International Labour Office with American labor. The murals planned by Cornwell form a history of labor and include a new painting of the labor leader himself.

Léon Jouhaux, the French labor leader, was defeated in the workers' meeting in his efforts to secure support for a sweeping 40-hour convention by the workers. Sober counsel prevailed and it was decided that the workers would proceed upon a more commonsense plan of working for a generalized convention in commerce and industry, road transport, coal and agriculture. A passage of arms went forward during the debate in the plenary sessions between Mr. Jouhaux and Mr. Harold Butler, secretary-general of the Conference. Mr. Jouhaux felt that Mr. Butler had unjustly criticized the 40-hour movement in France. Mr. Butler had said "A difficult piece of industrial adjustment, which required a spirit of good will and mutual accommodation for its successful accomplishment, was, in fact, carried through in a heated and hostile atmosphere." He further commented upon the French experiment:

## A TREMENDOUS REFORM

"In such circumstances, the introduction of the 40-hour week was continued and completed. More than 70 decrees applying it to various industries and occupations were promulgated between September, 1936, and August, 1937, and at the end of last year the law was operative in every mine, factory and transport undertaking, in every shop, bank, office or hotel, in every craftsman's workshop as well as in every great manufacturing establishment. This tremendous reform might have been brought in with comparatively little difficulty, had the political, financial and economic condition of the country been normal. This, however, was far from being the case. Production was still low. The industrial index which has shown a monthly average of 79.3 (1929=100) for 1936 only improved to 82.8 in 1937 in spite of the two successive devaluations. These measures had come too late, and only took effect when the fear of a general recession had begun to be felt. At the same time, wages are believed to have risen between 50 and 60 per cent. The public debt had greatly increased and the budget remained unbalanced—phenomena, incidentally, by no means confined to France. The trade returns showed a decline in exports coupled with a rise in imports, though the growing deficit was probably compensated to a considerable extent by various 'invisible exports.' These various symptoms, nevertheless, destroyed the confidence of the business and middle classes and set up a flight of capital."

It appears that Mr. Jouhaux fathered the generalized 40-hour law in France without reference to the peculiar difficulties of individual industries. He brought the same idea to Geneva and it was turned down. Mr. Butler reiterated in his last formal speech in the Conference that the 40-hour week was no solution for a depression.

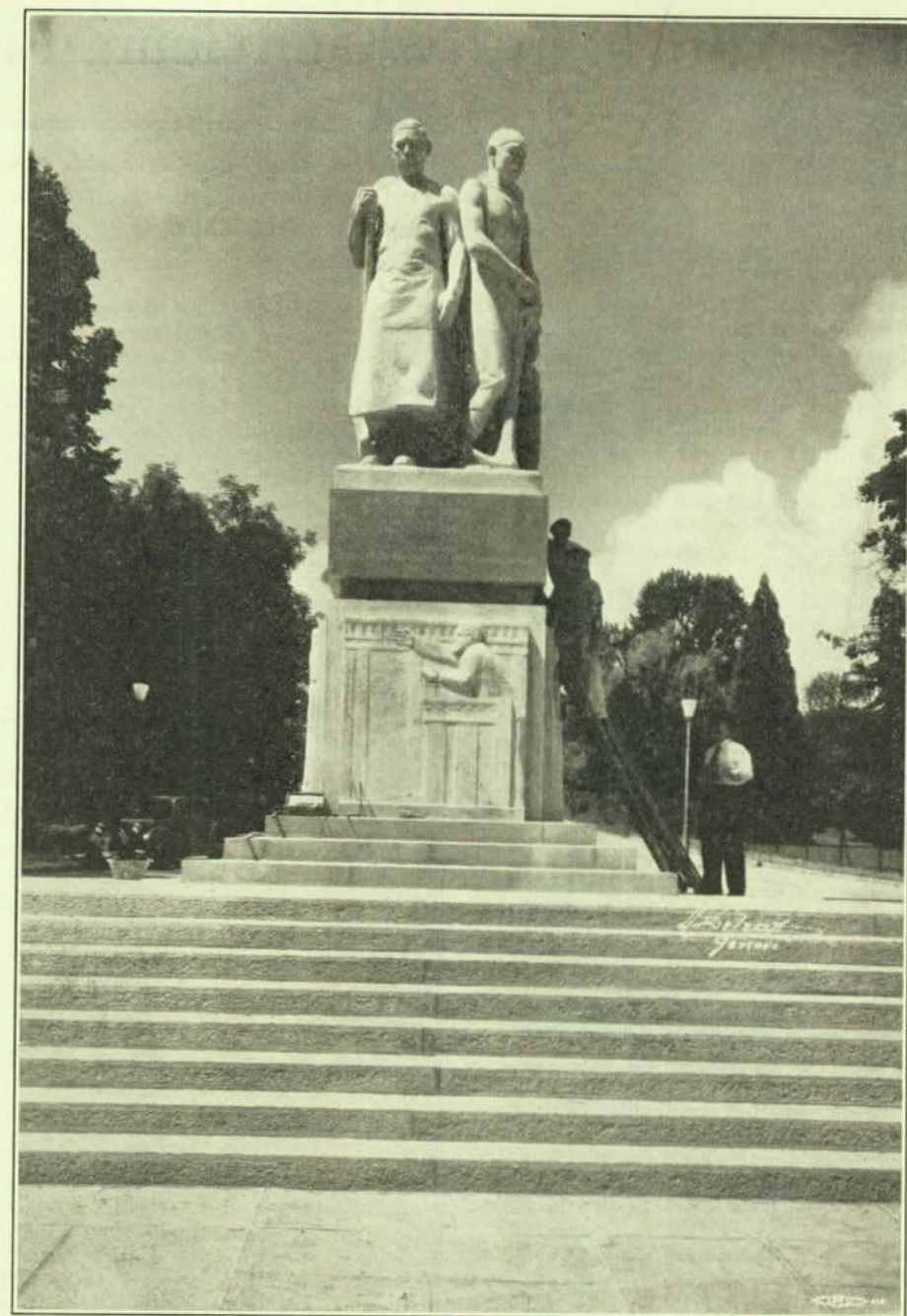


The director's report is of unusual significance this year because of its acute commentary upon world conditions. It will be news to many labor people in the United States that the sharp recession which they are now feeling in the United States is not a world phenomenon. Mr. Butler reports, after a survey of world conditions, that the sharp recession in the United States has had only a slight effect upon the rest of the world. A drop was recorded in the autumn in other countries, but nowhere attained serious proportions. He goes on to say, "In most countries, notably, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Latvia, Norway, Poland and Sweden, production showed little or no falling off during the last months of the year." He continues that "there does not seem, therefore, to be any great cause for alarm. After five years' progress, interrupted by occasional pauses, it is not surprising that a set-back should occur. Economists seem generally to agree that a major decline is unlikely for the present."

#### U. S. RECOVERY FORECAST

Good news is contained in the next comment: "The very rapidity of the movement in the United States makes an early resumption the more probable. Apart from overriding political uncertainty throughout the world, all the factors are favorable to a resumption of activity, once a modicum of business confidence has been restored. From a purely economic point of view there would seem no obvious reason for pessimism. As has been pointed out, prosperity has been restored to an astonishing extent, although many of the conditions, both economic and political, which might have been deemed fatal to recovery and which, in fact, must have retarded it, still exist. The possibility of their removal constitutes a kind of reserve, which will facilitate advance to higher levels, if and when the world is prepared to make use of it. That time will only come, however, when national individualism is counterbalanced by the desire for real international co-operation and by the acceptance of the sacrifice of immediate interests, which it is bound to entail in particular cases."

It is significant that the director's report stresses as a major cause of the American depression, too large stocks. "Most big undertakings have laid in heavy stocks of raw materials and semi-manufactures. It has been estimated that at the end of 1936 the physical volume of inventories held by American industry was some 30 to 40 per cent larger than at the end of 1929; and throughout the year these swollen stocks continued to increase. It thus happened that the decline in government spending unexpectedly coincided with a decline in new orders placed by business firms who were anxious to reduce their stocks to normal levels. As the facts of the situation became evident, a stock market collapse of astonishing dimensions set in. A large proportion of the more affluent American citizens found in the course of a few



THE IMPRESSIVE MONUMENT ERECTED IN GENEVA TO THE FIRST DIRECTOR, ALBERT THOMAS

weeks that their investments had lost a full third of their value. Buying, apart from goods of immediate necessity, naturally fell away. Business men, taking their cue from the security market, reduced activity still further, and the familiar downward spiral of declining production, declining prices and declining demand began to make itself felt. The extent of the set-back may be judged by the relapse of the index of the United States production of investment goods from 104.1 in August to 49.7 in December, while the decline for consumption goods was from 102.6 in March to 81.3 in December—a far more rapid fall than in 1929, even."

\* \* \*

The director's report also this year contains a shrewd commentary upon the character of modern industry. The director said: "While modern industry has

mechanized many processes previously requiring skilled craftsmen, who in many cases have become machine tenders, it has simultaneously developed a great demand for highly trained workmen possessing a wide range of technical knowledge. As Henri de Man has said, 'modern technical methods require of the worker a lively intelligence and sufficient knowledge to understand the increasingly complex and fluctuating processes of manufacture, rather than a long and patient training in muscular movements and manual dexterity. As technical progress continues, the need for a higher standard of education among workers becomes greater.' Although the machine has largely dispensed with the skilled worker of the old type, it has created the need for a new type of training, more intellectual than manual. As a conse-

(Continued on page 386)



# The World and a Gentleman From Tennessee

SOMETIMES a quiet, distinguished-looking man with gray hair is seen walking past the Electrical Workers' headquarters on Fifteenth Street, in Washington. There is an air of abstraction about him, and perhaps many of the passers-by do not realize that he is the Secretary of State of the most powerful republic in the world.

During all the hullabaloo of publicity emanating from Washington, little of it is devoted to Cordell Hull, of Tennessee. Prior to his becoming Secretary of State—considered the most important job in the President's Cabinet—he had been a Congressman and then a Senator. Prior to that he had been a judge in Tennessee, and many Tennesseans still call him "Judge Hull."

Judge Hull's great claim to world distinction rests upon a quiet job, performed during the last five years. He has implemented the traditional good-will policy of the United States Government. He has made practical the age-old cry of "Peace on earth, good will toward men."

The striking fact about this accomplishment is that he has done it without disturbing particularly any old relationships, and by winning the support of men in all parties and sections of the nation. If readers of this periodical have not heard about the Hull Trade Program, we predict that they will in months to come. Between 1934 and 1938, Secretary Hull has made trade agreements with 17 different countries, each of which runs for three years.

## BEGAN WITH SOUTH AMERICA

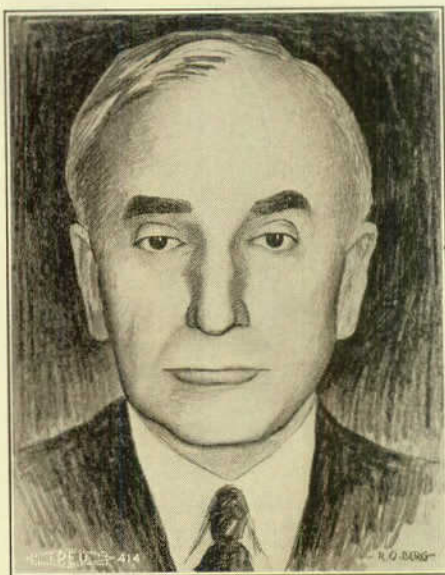
Secretary Hull made his first agreements with tropical, or semi-tropical, countries simply because this was the easiest place to begin. Imports from these nations were already to a large extent on a free basis. Thus agreements were made with Brazil, Haiti, Colombia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and El Salvador.

Paraphrasing a recent study of the Hull program made by Raymond Leslie Buell, president of the Foreign Policy Association, we give a brief description of these new treaties: In most of the agreements, the United States agrees to maintain existing duties or keep on the free list many imports. For example, in the agreement of 1935 with Brazil, the United States agreed to keep 91 per cent of the imports on the free list, and to reduce duties on 2.5 per cent of the imports. The United States lowered the duty by one-half on manganese ore, Brazil nuts, and castor beans. In return, Brazil agreed to reduce duties on 28 tariff items affecting imports coming largely from the United States. These items included automobiles, certain kinds of machinery, fresh fruit and cereals.

Continuing the good neighbor policy, very favorable treaties were reached between the United States, Cuba and Canada. Since 1902, the United States had been giving Cuba 20 per cent reduction in

## Cordell Hull quietly performs great and needed job. How trade compacts affect labor.

all ordinary duties. By the new reciprocity agreement of 1934, the sugar duty was lowered, and lowered tariffs were on tobacco, rum and vegetables during the winter season. Cuba in return made sweeping reductions on American lard, wheat flour, potatoes, machinery, automobiles and textiles.



CORDELL M. HULL  
The gentleman from Tennessee.

Canada is the second largest customer of the United States. Altogether, the United States lowered duties by the new agreement on about 60 per cent of the dutiable imports. Duties were reduced on 50 tariff items including certain types of lumber, cheese, horses, whiskey, and other important products. In return Canada made direct tariff reduction on almost one-third of the dutiable imports of the United States which also included machinery. All in all, the duties were lowered on 767 Canadian tariff items.

The principal aim of the Hull Trade Program is to rebuild American export business and to restore world trade to health.

New agreements have been made with Czecho-Slovakia, Belgium, The Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland, but we have not yet concluded any agreement with the large industrial powers, such as Great Britain, Germany, Italy, or Japan.

## FOREIGN TRADE IMPROVES

Quietly, Secretary Hull has been at work, and the balance sheet of American business shows the results. Trade agreements now apply to nearly 40 per cent of our foreign trade, and the United States is the world's largest exporter. In 1929, a good year, we were doing an export

business of \$9,500,000,000, and in 1937 we had an export bill of 6,307,000,000.

This is a remarkable accomplishment in a world which sometimes appears to be chaotic, and in a world torn by international wars. The quiet gentleman from Tennessee has worked well, and it is no wonder that he is being mentioned as a possible recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize.

Let us see how these trade agreements are made. In the Trade Agreements Act, Congress delegated the power to make trade agreements to the President of the United States, and an agreement enters into effect without being approved by Congress. In this instance, Congress has delegated legislative powers to the President as it has done in other instances in the past.

## MANY TECHNICIANS AT WORK

In lowering duties under the 1934 Trade Agreements Act, by virtue of this delegated power, the President does not act arbitrarily. The responsibility for negotiating trade agreements rests with the State Department assisted by a series of inter-departmental committees containing representatives, not only of the State Department, but also of the Tariff Commission, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Agriculture, and the Treasury Department. Of these committees, the most important is the Trade Agreements Committee, consisting of about 60 sub-committees—some dealing with countries, some with commodities and some with special problems. A country committee investigates with great care the exports and imports to the United States from the country concerned.

An interested industry or citizen has an opportunity to make protests or file objections to an inter-departmental committee called the Committee for Reciprocity Information.

One feature of the Hull trade compacts has come to be known as the favored nation treatment. According to the agreements any reduction in duties by agreement shall be extended automatically to all other foreign countries which do not discriminate against the United States. Thus, if the United States lowers the duty on steel in a treaty with Belgium, the reduction is automatically extended to the same kind of steel from any other countries. This favored nation treatment has brought criticism from some sources to the Hull program. Critics insist that under this system, the United States gives concessions to 50 nations while receiving concessions from only one nation. This, they argue, will result in swamping America with imports. It is interesting to note that Charles Evans Hughes, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, when Secretary of State, proclaimed the favored nation policy in 1923.

Friends of the Hull program believe that the United States has far more to gain than to lose from the non-discrimi-



natory principle, for in refraining from erecting discriminatory tariffs the United States is in a position to demand that the most favored nation treatment be extended to all American exports.

### TARIFF WALLS ARE HIGH

Adequately to view the Hull program of trade agreements, one must go back in his mind to the whole tariff question. This is familiar ground to American labor because American workers have been brought up for 50 years on the doctrine that high tariffs mean prosperity and high wages. But how high should tariffs be? It is a fact that since the Great War, tariff walls have been mounting so high that foreign trade for all countries has been practically impossible.

Dr. Buell has this to say about the question of tariff and American labor:

"Admittedly there are marked wage differences in various parts of the world and it is possible that in certain cases a lower wage gives a foreigner a competitive advantage over an American producer. But this argument is weakened by the fact that usually it is advanced most vociferously by employers who show solicitude for labor only when a tariff issue arises.

"If the truth is to be arrived at, it is important to ascertain not the difference in wage rates between different countries, but the difference in wage costs. The United States could not be the world's largest exporter, competing with cheap

labor all over the world, if differences in wage rates were decisive. The reason we can compete, and the reason wages in America are high, is not due to the protective tariff but to our superior efficiency. An American coal miner produces five tons of coal a day, in comparison with one ton produced by a French miner. An American textile worker produces 400 yards of woolen cloth a week, in comparison with 212 in England. It is also significant that in 36 typical export industries wages are higher than in 36 typical protected industries. The reason is superior efficiency.

"A policy of excessive protectionism means that foreigners cannot buy more of our exports and that America cannot fully develop the branches of in-



WORKERS AT ONE OF THE PORTS ON THE PANAMA CANAL



A PORT IN THE ANTIPODES—NEW ZEALAND

dustry and agriculture in which it has an advantage. It means that our capital and labor are diverted, in certain cases, into comparatively unproductive enterprise. There may be cases where foreign workers are so poorly paid that, despite the superior efficiency of American industry, foreign goods can take the market away from American concerns. But such cases should be ascertained by investigation. When it is established that for this reason an American industry cannot exist, the further question should be asked whether the industry and the number of workers employed are important enough to justify a tax burden on the whole country. For it must be remembered that by its nature a tariff

can only help a minority at the expense of the majority.

### MANY WORKERS MISSED

"At the last census there were 50,000,000 gainfully employed workers in this country. Half of these could not possibly receive any direct benefit from the tariff, since they were employed in the service industries, such as public utilities, hotels, transportation and trade. Our 10,000,000 farmers are not helped by the tariff as most of them normally have an export surplus; the 7,000,000 workers engaged in mass production and other efficient industries do not profit from protection. Deducting these groups, we find only from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 workers employed in industries benefiting by the tariff. These 7,000,000 are important; but at present they are holding jobs in relatively inefficient industry at the expense of the majority of workers. Once the readjustments attendant on tariff revision are made, the 7,000,000 workers should be able to stand on their own feet, relieving the majority of the hidden tax which they must now pay."

In a world torn by strife and competing economies such as now exist, it would seem that American workers would be glad to turn to any program that appears as productive of results as the Hull trade compacts appear to be.



# Old Clicketty, Clicketty Click

By Shappie



O'er the joints of steel the car wheels rollin'  
Go clicketty, clicketty click.  
They sung their song to "Buckshot" Doan  
As he rode the rods to parts unknown,  
For most of his life was jus' comin' or goin'  
To that clicketty, clicketty click.

Once he dozed an' fell on a long, long run,  
With a clicketty, clicketty click,  
An' out on the road bed swiftly spun,  
When they picked him up they said, "He's done."  
But yuh couldn't kill that ole son of a gun  
With his clicketty, clicketty click.

They laid him out in a hospital bed  
With a clicketty, clicketty click.  
The doctor says, "He's shorely dead."  
But at that he quickly raised his head,  
An' the very first words that he said  
Was "Clicketty, clicketty click."

The doc cut off one injured foot  
With a clicketty, clicketty click.  
He said, "I'm sorry we had to do it,"  
But he fitted him up with a wooden boot,  
Dressed him up in a nice, new suit  
With a clicketty, clicketty click.

As "Buckshot" strolled out in a world turned gray  
His foot went clicketty, click.  
His buddies said, "On the ground you'll stay.  
No more will yuh draw yore lineman's pay!"  
Said "Buckshot," "How do yuh get that way?"  
An' his teeth went clicketty click.

One night he went out for a stroll  
With a clicketty, clicketty click.  
He picked out a bloomin' 60-foot pole,  
Strapped on his climbers an' up it he stole,  
An' never stopped till he reached his goal  
With a clicketty, clicketty click.

Still ridin' the rods into a gang he blew  
With his clicketty, clicketty click.  
Boss said, "As a lineman I think yo're through,  
But if you can cut 'er, by yiminy, you  
Can draw the same pay as the others do,  
With your clicketty, clicketty click."

"Buckshot" gnashed his teeth at the foreman's jest  
With a clicketty, clicketty click.  
An' he swiftly climbed the sticks with zest.  
Cut 'er hot er cold, as well as the rest,  
Drew his top wages with the best  
With a clicketty, clicketty click.

When his time comes, as it comes to all,  
With a clicketty, clicketty click.  
An' he faces the final gate in the wall,  
An' he finds that he can't get through at all,  
If he's not watched, o'er the top he'll crawl  
With a clicketty, clicketty click,  
An' land inside in a breathless sprawl  
With a clicketty, clicketty, click, click, click,  
clicketty, clicketty click.

[Editor: The clicketty click song will be familiar to all old floaters, but it will take one of our modern, streamlined linemen to ride the rods on one of the new speed trains of today. About 1893 I saw an old floater climbing with an artificial foot that went clicketty click and he could cut 'er all right.]



# "Even if I Die in the Poorhouse"

By a WIRE JERKER'S WIFE

THERE is drama here, the stuff of human lives. We refer to a letter that has been sent quite voluntarily to the JOURNAL by the Wire Jerker's Wife. This is a letter in behalf of union organization, written by a woman who had to learn a severe lesson 15 years ago, a lesson which involved the threatened loss of her husband, to culminate finally in a loyalty by the woman herself to union organization.

This JOURNAL has repeatedly taken the position that there is an unexplored territory rich in drama and story material in the field of labor. It is true that the rim of this territory has been explored somewhat during the last 10 years by writers; but they are approaching, it seems to us, a good deal in the spirit of professional fiction writers looking for copy, and not as actors in the drama who feel the deepest impulses and the throb of the narrative itself.

We hope in time that some of our own people will become articulate enough to tell these stories so that they may limn for union people everywhere the essential outlines of their lives.

## FIRST 100 YEARS HARDEST

Here is the letter:

In our first year of married life, which was 15 years ago, my husband and I had many bitter arguments in reference to his staunch unionism. While he was working I was silent, but unemployed, the fun started.

Invariably, my utterances would run along the same lines—"What does the union care about you? All they want is their dues, etc. etc.!" Always he would answer, "Any union can only make conditions, and not work." In fact, he tried to enlighten me in reasonable terms and tone, but without success.

Finally one day, in desperation, he jerked his card out of his pocket and white with rage shouted, "If I must choose between this ticket and you, it will be the ticket, even if I die in the poorhouse!"

Knowing how much my husband truly loved me, I was speechless, leaned back in my chair, opened my mouth, but could utter not a sound.

A wife writes the best organization letter we have ever read. She reaches back deep into past experience to tell other wives how they can solve the conflict between home and organization.

However, it awakened my dormant spirit, thereby causing me to become interested in unionism and consequently respecting my husband more than ever. I read all of his Journals, try to learn what I can and help to enlighten those who are in the dark as I was.

## FOR CHILDREN, TOO

If more women would only realize that the cause really is to their benefit, as well as to the better standard of living and healthier future generations! Deep in my heart I thank my husband many times for having the courage to tell me where to get off!

More power to union, not card men!

My only purpose in writing this, is, in the hope that perhaps some wives, who now are as I used to be, will read it and also begin to think.

—A Wire Jerker's Wife.

## DRAMATIC APPEAL MADE

Incidentally this letter is in many ways the best organizing letter we have ever seen. If the husband had not really been intelligently loyal to his union, he might have turned and fled when his wife presented her first flimsy arguments. Instead, he stayed by his guns, and won a convert who appears to be as loyal to the cause as he himself.

What a drama is revealed in that moment when the husband turned to the wife and said, "If I must choose between this ticket and you, it will be the ticket, even if I die in the poorhouse!" These are dramatic words because they reveal a loyalty, a new emotion.

"Thar's gold in them thar hills," is an expression that might well be applied to the labor field as a great new unexplored region for storytellers and playwrights.

Knowledge is essential to conquest; only according to our ignorance are we helpless. Thought creates character. Character can dominate conditions. Will creates circumstances and environment.

—Anne Besant.



I SPEAK FOR THE UNION



# Collective Bargaining In Federal Industry

ONE union has sound collective bargaining relations with a great government industry. The union is the National Federation of Post Office Clerks and the industry is the postal service of the United States government, doing a business of \$630,000,000. This progress has been made during the last five years. Prior to this time the road traveled by the post office clerks was a rocky one. It had met with both subtle and open op-

**One union lifts conditions to high level. Precedents smashed. Of importance to public.**

of increasing employment in the postal service. It gave postal substitutes opportunity to obtain employment, thus providing regular employment to many persons who previously had been unemployed. In addition, this union has been able to liberalize compensation for injury which makes possible a payment of \$50 a month in addition to monthly compensation when an injured employee requires constant attention.

Though wages and certain conditions of employment are fixed by legislative act, there is still a large area of personnel relations which must be adjusted by intelligent co-operation between management and the employees, and it is in this area that a great progress has been made by the postal clerks' union in co-operation with the present Post Office Department.

Officials of the union take great pride in the fact that the postal employees have an important public service to perform. They must be men of good habits, of strong constitution, of agility and skill in order to carry on the job.

Turning back to past history, members of this organization, affiliated with the A. F. of L., will recall with horror and at the same time pride the tremendous fight they staged against gagging public employees and thus suppressing free speech. Strange to say, the greatest fight against unionism was staged by a former Democratic administration, the Wilson administration, under Postmaster General Albert Burleson. Leaders of the union heard such official statements as this emanating from the Post Office Department: "We have no use for labor unionism within the government service. Certainly labor unionism will not be permitted in the railway mail service." Burleson's attack upon the young union organization was made in spite of the fact that Senator La Follette and Representative Lloyd had secured the enactment of the law guaranteeing free speech for government employees. This law is so important in the history of freedom in the United States and in the life of this organization that it is quoted here in its important section in full.

"Sec. 6. That no person in the classified civil service of the United States shall be removed therefrom except for such cause as will promote the efficiency of said service and for reasons given in writing, and the person whose removal is sought shall have notice of the same and of any charges preferred against him, and be furnished with a copy thereof, and also be allowed a reasonable time for per-

sonally answering the same in writings; and affidavits in support thereof; but no examination of witnesses nor any trial or hearing shall be required except in the discretion of the officer making the removal; and copies of charges, notice of hearing, answer, reasons for removal, and of the order of removal shall be made a part of the records of the proper department or office, as shall also the reasons for reduction in rank or compensation;



JAMES A. FARLEY

Postmaster-General.

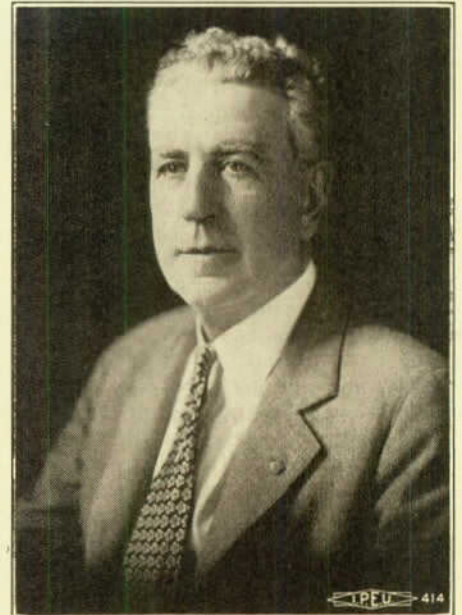
He believes in collective bargaining in government industry.

position from postmasters in control of the government industry. Prior to 1933 every national officer of every one of the postal unions had been summarily discharged from the postal service for unionism. Moreover, in many communities local union officers were discharged quite capriciously without charge.

Back in 1920 Mr. Will Hays as Postmaster General had set up a subtle company union movement through a device known as the Service Relations Council, the obvious purpose of which was to destroy the effect of collective bargaining. Mr. Hays spoke warmly about good co-operative relations, but carried on this policy of attrition.

## WAGES FIXED BY LAW

A salient fact about a labor union in the public service is that conditions of work are fixed by law rather than by negotiations between employer and employee. During the present golden decade of advancement, the National Federation of Post Office Clerks and National Association of Letter Carriers have been instrumental in securing friendly legislation. A 40-hour week law for personnel employees with its primary purpose of five-day week has been passed. This law also had the beneficent effect



GIL HYATT

Legislative Representative, Postal Clerks. He struggles for sound collective bargaining always.

and copies of the same shall be furnished to the person affected upon request, and the Civil Service Commission also shall, upon request, be furnished copies of the same: Provided, however, That membership in any society, association, club, or other form of organization of postal employees not affiliated with any outside organization imposing an obligation or duty upon them to engage in any strike, or proposing to assist them in any strike, against the United States, having for its objects, among other things, improvements in the condition of labor of its members, including hours of labor and compensation therefor and leave of absence, by any person or groups of persons in said postal service, or the presenting by any such person or group of persons of any member thereof shall not constitute or be cause for reduction in rank or compensation or removal of such person or groups of persons from said service. The right of persons employed in the civil service of the United States, either individually or collectively, to petition Congress, or any member thereof, or to furnish information to either House of Congress, or to any committee or member thereof, shall not be denied or interfered with."

(Continued on page 391)



# Electricity to Write History at Frisco Fair

ON February 18, 1939, the Golden Gate International Exposition will turn its million dollars worth of lights on 400-acre Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay, inviting the world to attend.

Visitors will look upon a 400-acre "magical city" in white, amber and pastel shades of shimmering light, apparently floating upon the waters of San Francisco Bay and in full sight of 2,000,000 residents of cities built upon hills surrounding the harbor. This is the night scene of the 1939 Golden Gate Interna-

**Goal is to excel electrical wonders of Panama-Pacific Exposition of quarter century ago. Operating 100 per cent union.**

Workers, will control the switches, as they installed the great wiring systems. The fair is operating 100 per cent union.

Separate courts and esplanades receive different treatment. The 40-acre Fun

Zone must exhilarate the visitor; it will be done with spectacular lighting, although concessionaires will be restricted against too great brilliancy in exposed units. Gardens and lagoons, on the contrary, must be lighted placidly, to further the enjoyment of reflections in the water of stately vistas. Everywhere the lighting must suggest

a mood of expectancy.

Greatly helpful in meeting these exacting specifications is the new fluorescent tube, a development not yet placed on the market. This element makes it possible to secure colored light at efficiencies previously undreamed of, and it will be used lavishly on Treasure Island.

Fluorescent tubes will be used extensively in the illumination program of the Exposition in 1939. This 15-watt gas-filled tube is described as an efficient floodlight, particularly in blue, green, pink and white. New applications also are being worked out for standard exterior lighting devices, including floods, marching cylindrical lanterns (up to 75 feet high), spot lights, searchlight scintillators, water effects, moonlighting, steam urns, flambeaux, flush lights and lip-lighting.

## MOODS PORTRAYED BY COLOR

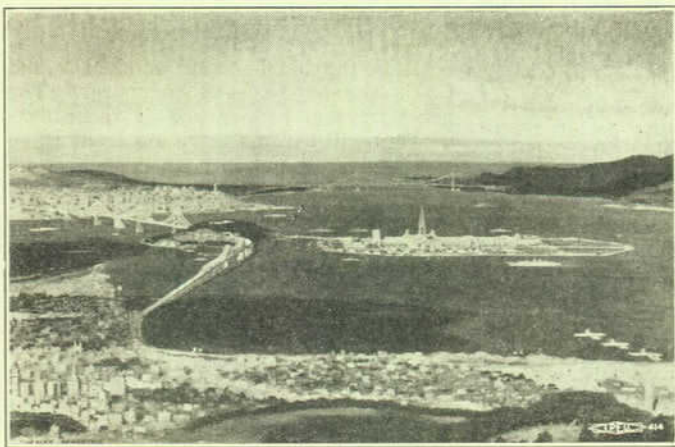
Green, apricot, peach, blue, lemon yellow, magenta, gold, pink and red will be employed, restricted to two or three harmonious colors in each separate architectural court and combined to preserve the

unity of the exposition as a whole. Individual courts will be lighted differently to create different moods in the beholder, aiding in interpreting the architect's creation.

During its 288 days of operation in 1939, it is estimated the fair will consume about 40,000,000 k.w.h. of electricity. Power will be laid down at a 16,000-k.v.a. substation on the island through three submarine cables from the mainland, each 9,000 feet long. Distribution will be made through 10 miles of 4,000-volt underground three-phase feeder, 25 miles of street-lighting cable, and an undetermined length of secondary.

Power facilities will be provided for complete stage and spot lighting of pageants, land and water spectacles and special productions at various points on the island.

Sixteen foreign nations and nearly half the states of the union had taken steps toward participation in this western world's fair by autumn of 1937; the fair will operate from February 18 to December 2 of 1939. Industrial exhibitors enrolled included firms of national ranking.



ON A MAGIC ISLAND, MAN CREATED, BLOOMS ANOTHER ELECTRICAL FAIR—SAN FRANCISCO'S

tional Exposition. It is the picture that will be painted electrically by A. F. Dickerson, J. W. Gosling and H. E. Mahan, electrical engineers retained to create a masterpiece of beauty.

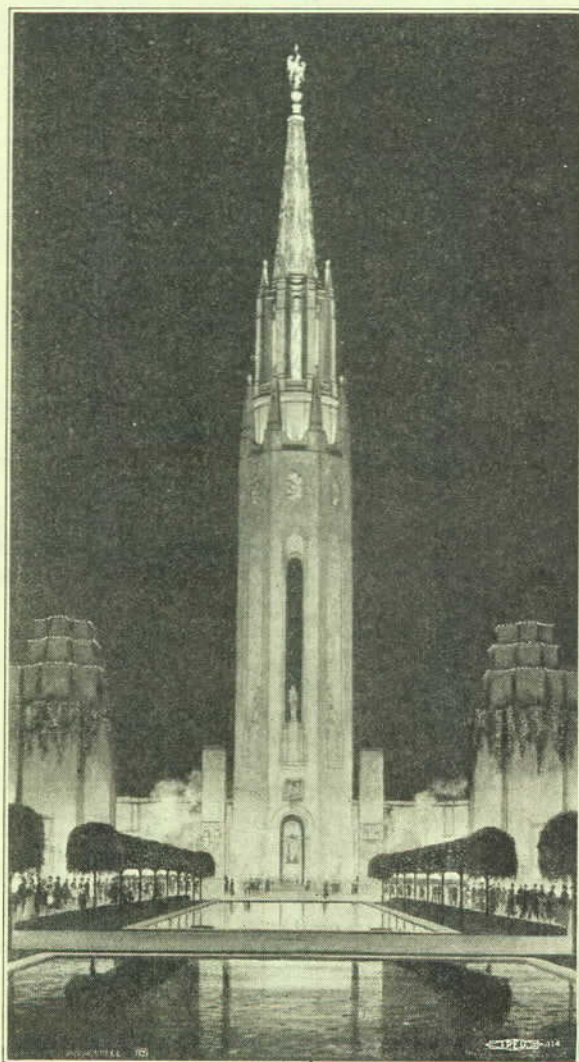
Outclassing a World's Fair of almost 25 years ago sounds easy, in view of the manifold developments in technique and equipment since that earlier day, but the Panama-Pacific still is regarded as the "yardstick" of beauty in expositions. After 1939, the engineers are determined, there will be a new yardstick—and they have a million-dollar lighting budget to back them up.

To begin with, the 1939 fair has an unparalleled site—an island man-made and a mile long, built in the center of a great harbor and between the two greatest bridges in the world. It is linked with the \$77,000,000 San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge by a causeway and highways, and after the 1939 World's Fair is over, it will become a municipal airport.

## FAIR 100 PER CENT UNION

Every resource of modern decorative illumination will be called upon to aid in the interpretation of the city created by architects, colorists, sculptors and landscape artists. It is the task of engineers to correlate the whole range of elements, so that the fair will appear as an artistic architectural unity by night as well as by day, rather than as a disconnected assemblage of exhibit halls.

Electricians from Local Union No. 6, International Brotherhood of Electrical



THE CENTRAL TOWER  
Dedicated to the Sun God at Frisco's Great Fair.



# Precision Instruments of Amateur Radio

By STANLEY E. HYDE, L. U. No. B-18

Third in the series, "Getting Started in Amateur Radio."

**T**HE radio vacuum tube is a marvelous device, and although it appears to be a fragile instrument of metal and glass, in reality it is a very rugged affair, performing operations amazing in conception, with a precision and certainty that is astounding. In its make-up it requires materials from every part of the earth, and its use today is world-wide. A radio tube consists of a cathode (or negative element) and one or more electrodes—all sealed into an evacuated glass bulb, with their connections brought out to exterior terminals. The function of the cathode is to furnish a flow of free electrons while the other elements control and collect them.

The importance of the radio tube lies in its ability to control almost instantly the flow of the stream of electrons from the cathode. It can control this electron stream with a minimum amount of control energy. This is the function of the control grid element, whose action can be likened to that of the trigger of a gun. A very small action of the trigger controls a large amount of energy represented by the explosive force of the shell. Because of its almost instantaneous action the radio tube can operate at frequencies enormously higher than could be generated by rotating alternators.

There are tubes on the market today that can generate alternating current, the frequency of which may be two or

**Radio vacuum tube regarded as one of the wonders of modern industry.**

three cycles per second or as high as 100,000,000 cycles per second. It is obvious that no alternator could be designed to generate such high frequencies.

In a following chapter will be taken up in more detail the different types of tubes used in receivers and low power transmitters.

In Fig. 1 is shown a diagram of a two-tube regenerative receiver which can be operated either from batteries or rectified power line AC. The detector tube is a triple grid or pentode type with an indirectly heated cathode or "heater." Its elements are as follows: heater, cathode, suppressor grid, screen grid, control grid and the plate. It is the 6C6 type. The type 76 super-amplifier tube is a three-element or triode. Like the 6C6 it draws 0.3 ampere at 6.3 volts, both of them being tubes suitable for auto receivers on account of their low current consumption. All resistors and condensers are marked with their respective values with exception of coils and tuning condensers, which are listed separately.

The receiver has three controls: A band-setting condenser control dial, a band-spread condenser control dial, and

a control for changing the voltage on the screen grid of the detector tube, which action controls the regeneration. The band-setting condenser is used to find the desired amateur band, while the band-spread condenser spreads out the signals over the dial so that they are not all jammed together in a small dial space. Under these conditions while using the receiver for a given band there is really only one control; the band-spread condenser tuning dial, as the regeneration control, after being once set at the proper value, does not need to be moved again.

C1 is the band-setting condenser and C2 is the band-spread condenser. The necessity and proper use of these condensers will become more apparent when the receiver is put into actual operation, especially the band-spread condenser.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the respective parts mounted on the base board which is 8"x11". This arrangement of parts is called mounting them "bread-board" style.

Fig. 3 is a front view of the aluminum panel, through which extend the shafts of the condensers and the potentiometer; it also acting as an electro-static shield to minimize capacity effect while tuning with the hand. Any metal will serve as a shield electrically, although the aluminum is very easy to drill and work and presents a neat appearance upon completion.

A wooden cleat is mounted under the

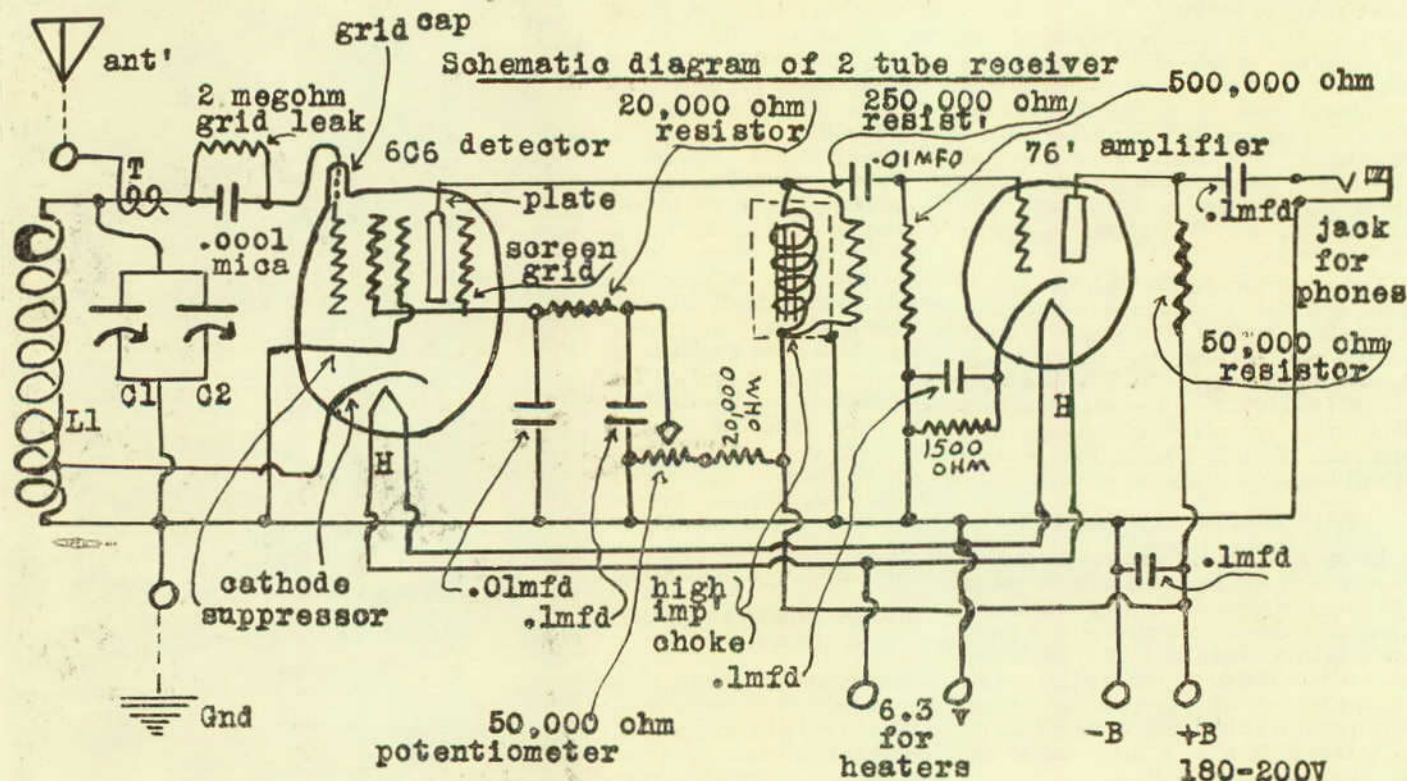
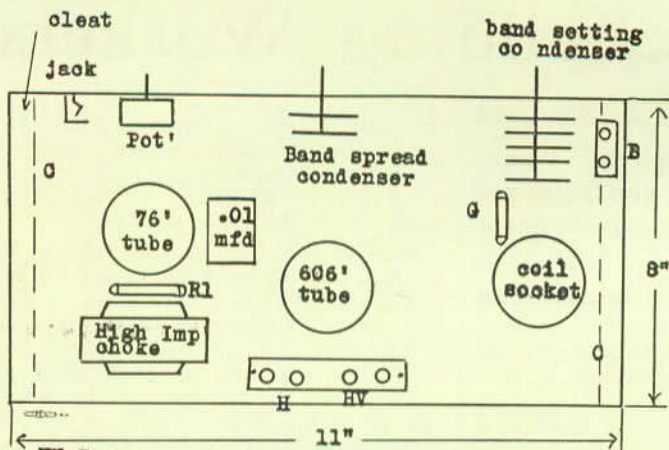


Fig. 1





HV = "B" supply binding posts  
 R1 = 250,000 ohm resistor  
 G = Grid condenser & leak  
 B = Antenna & Gnd binding posts  
 O = Wooden cleats,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $\frac{3}{4}$ "  
 H = "Heater" binding posts  
**Plan view of placement of parts for modern Short Wave Receiver.**

Fig 2.

baseboard at each end so as to allow room for small parts, such as resistors and condensers. They should be about one and one-half inches high, eight inches long and three-fourths of an inch thick. The baseboard is also three-fourths of an inch thick and can be made of oak or any hard wood; for this purpose is also used five-ply wood which does not have a tendency to warp or split. Holes are drilled through the cleats and counter-sunk on the bottom so they can be secured to the bottom of the baseboard by flat-head wood screws.

The negative or ground lead from the point where it begins at the bottom of coil L1 (on coil socket terminal) should be a straight piece of copper bus, say a No. 12 or 10 copper wire run across the board on the under side. To this bus are soldered all the negative and ground leads. In this way resistance is cut down to a minimum in the common negative ground lead.

List of parts required for a two-tube short wave receiver:

Two National or Hammarlund five-prong isolantite sockets.

One National or Hammarlund six-prong isolantite socket.

Two 20,000 ohm resistors—one watt carrying capacity.

One 1,500 ohm resistor—one watt carrying capacity.

One 500,000 ohm resistor—one watt carrying capacity.

One 50,000 ohm resistor—one watt carrying capacity.

One Cornell-Dubilier 1 MFD tubular paper condenser, 400 volt rating.

Two Cornell-Dubilier 0.01 MFD tubular paper condenser, 600 volt rating.

Three Cornell-Dubilier 0.1 MFD tubular condenser, 600 volt rating.

One Cornell-Dubilier 0.0001 MFD mica fixed condenser (grid condenser for 6C6).

One 2 meg-ohm grid leak.

One one-fourth pound spool of No. 22 DSC wire for coils.

Partial spool of No. 24 DSC wire for 160 meter band coil (about 30 feet needed).

One grid cap for detector tube.

Assorted 6/32 machine screws and nuts, small wood screws, solder (rosin core) push back hook-up wire, etc.

#### CAUTION GIVEN

Under no conditions should soldering paste be used in wiring radio receivers, as the paste, when applied to a joint or terminal mounted on a wooden or bakelite base spreads out or flows, often seeping into the wood. As most paste has some percentage of sulphuric acid in its makeup its absorption into the wood makes a more or less high resistance conductive path, even though excess paste is carefully wiped off. When a voltage of from 200 to 300 volts is applied in

Five Hammarlund five-prong one and one-half inch diameter coil forms.

One 50,000 ohm Centralab potentiometer.

One Hammarlund three-plate midget variable condenser.

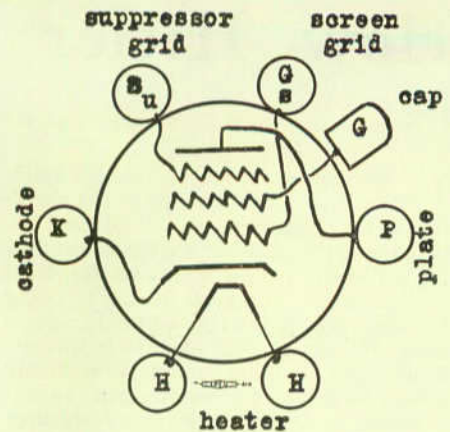
One Hammarlund 100 MMF (.001 MFD) variable condenser.

One open circuit phone jack.

Six binding posts (four for power supply and two for antenna and ground).

One high impedance choke coil (200 henrys or more).

One 250,000 ohm resistor—one watt carrying capacity.



**Top view of 606 socket.**

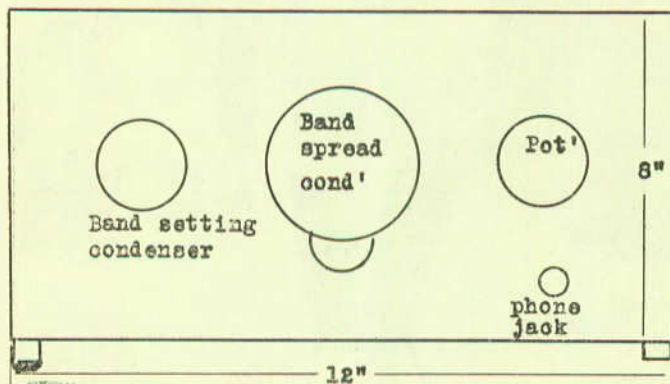
Fig. 4

the form of B voltage to such terminals, often stray currents may circulate where they are not wanted and tend to make the receiver "noisy."

The phone jack mounted under the potentiometer control is not insulated from the panel because it is grounded to B minus and ground. When the front panel is secured to the baseboard it should be electrically connected to the common ground and B minus bus.

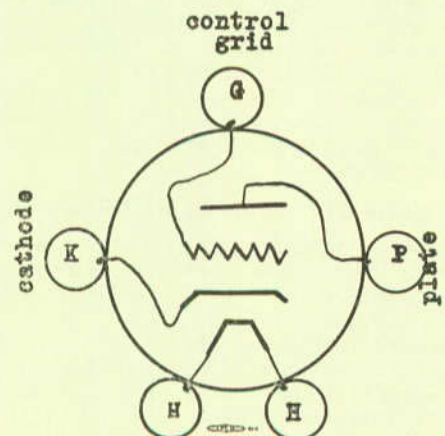
As will be seen from Fig. 1 the band-spreading condenser is shunted across the band-setting condenser, both being across the coil L1. These leads from coil to condensers should be of stiff copper wire and as short as it is possible to make them, keeping them away from filament leads. In this condenser-coil circuit circulate the minute currents picked up by the antenna. If stray alternating current fields reach their lines of force into this circuit they will be superimposed onto the radio frequency currents and cause modulation, which in plain language means "hum" in the output of the receiver. In front of the high impedance choke coil is mounted the high resistance resistor R1 which is not connected across the choke as shown, unless there is a "fringe howl" when the receiver just begins to oscillate.

(Continued on page 385)



**Front view of aluminum panel # 12 gauge**

Fig 3.



**Top view of 76 socket.**

Fig. 5



# How Hitler Deflates Building Workers

[From the Bulletin of the Building Trades International.\*]

IN Germany a shortage of skilled building workers is felt, owing to the simultaneous requirements of labor for building fortifications, factories producing substitutes, and mansions for Nazi bureaucrats. Consequently the building workers are subject to special regulations. In the autumn of 1936 it was decreed that building employers should before beginning to work inform the employment exchange how many workers they needed. On the bases of these notifications labor was allocated to the employers, and if at any place there were insufficient unemployed building workers the gap was filled by summoning workers if necessary from distant parts of the country.

Building employers have of late had the experience that owing to the serious shortage of iron they regularly only receive part of the quantities ordered. Consequently many place orders for larger quantities than actually needed, hoping thus to receive enough for their requirements, while any excess they receive can always be used later. The employers now began to adopt the same system when applying for labor, again placing orders in excess of requirements. If contrary to expectations they actually received the number of workers applied for, those for whom they had no use were simply sent home again. Even the organ of the Building Section of the Labour Front, [Hitler's stooge union—Editor's note], "Der Grundstein," is moved to protest against the practice in its October issue: "It has of late repeatedly occurred," it writes, "that building employers apply to the labor exchanges for building operatives, only to refuse to engage them when the labor arrives. Needless to say always plenty of excuses are advanced for such irresponsible conduct. Now it was the unfavorable weather conditions, and then a change in the building plans, or some other subterfuge. The result of this selfish conduct has been that building workers often have to go without earnings for days on end, until employment could at last be found for them. Often, however, they had to be sent home again." The fact that in Germany 80 per cent of the building contracts are given by the public authorities or Nazi organizations adds to the significance of these complaints.

## WORKERS WEAK IN RESISTANCE

Many building workers have tried to resist these deportations. They did not wait until they were dismissed from their jobs, which would place them at the disposal of the labor exchanges and expose them to the danger of being sent from one corner of Germany to another, but looked about for another job in good time. By a judicious change of employers they were often able to secure wages higher than

**Profits of bosses go up. Wages go down, but worse, craftsmen are regimented through government exchanges.**

the standard rate. Employers paying bad wages finally had difficulties in finding good workers.

The building employers can well afford the higher wages. According to calculations of the Dresdner Bank, the gross revenue of the largest building firms for 1936 was 86 per cent above that for 1934; writing off amounted to 31.4 per cent of

the share-capital (compared with 19.5 per cent in 1934); reported profits showed an increase from 5.3 per cent in 1934 to 8.4 per cent in 1936. ("Frankfurter Zeitung," No. 525/6, of October 15.)

But the building workers' efforts to improve their wages are to be frustrated. The Nazi authorities have given orders that as from October 18 bricklayers and carpenters may only be engaged with the written consent of a labor exchange. Permission must be refused "if the withdrawal of a bricklayer or carpenter would prejudice works of public, economic or political importance or would interfere with the efficient running and proper staffing of an establishment or would un-

(Continued on page 391)



POMPOUS SOLDIER—ADOLF THE TERRIBLE

\* International Federation of Building and Wood Workers.



# United States Seen Through Foreign Eyes

**S**OMETIMES it is interesting and valuable to see ourselves through the eyes of foreigners. Opportunity to do this has been given by the International Federation of Employees in Public and Civil Services in their monthly Bulletin for January-March this year. This Bulletin is a well-edited, handsome magazine that devotes the whole of its number to the United States. The attitude is one of entire friendliness and even of admiration. Charles Laurent, a Frenchman, is general secretary of the Federation.

Here is a summary from the article on the United States of America, indicating the astonishment that Europeans have for the size of America.

"When a European speaks of the United States, he seldom bears enough in mind that everything there is on a gigantic scale compared with that of the countries of Europe. He is continually being surprised how light American visitors to Europe make of distances which seem great to him. The journey from Rome to Copenhagen, or from Paris to Moscow is nothing to an American. It has in fact to be remembered that the United States are not much smaller than the whole of Europe, including the scarcely inhabited Arctic parts of Europe. The number of inhabitants, however, about 130,000,000, only amounts to just over a quarter of Europe's population, the United States taken as a whole being less densely populated. The population is most concentrated in the New England States, which are the most highly developed industrially, and in the towns (out of the total of 130,000,000, about 70,000,000 lived in 1930 in towns of more than 2,500 inhabitants). The United States have six towns with more than 1,000,000 inhabitants (including Greater New York with about 10, and Chicago with nearly 4,000,000). It is no wonder that Europeans travelling through the country get the impression of travelling through an unpeopled space.

## RICH TERRITORY REVEALED

"The territory of the United States has been extravagantly endowed by nature. The earth contains all the most important minerals and produces all the most important products, except rubber.

"With the aid of this natural wealth, the enterprise of the inhabitants has created an economic system which surpasses that of every other country in technical progress and efficiency. The United States produce half the world's crop of cotton, one-third of its tobacco, three-quarters of its maize. The output of coal nearly amounts to Europe's total. The U. S. A. produce 40 per cent of the world's supply of iron and steel, two-thirds of its petroleum and half its copper. The highway system is far more extensive than that of Europe, so is the railway system (253,000 miles!). The annual output of cars is more than 4,000,000, which is four-fifths of the world out-

## Federal Employees' International Federation publishes special number of journal devoted to U. S. interests.

put, the number of cars in use is more than 29,000,000, while the total number of cars in the whole of the rest of the world is scarcely double the number the States produce annually!"

The unionists who are in federal and municipal unions pay a good deal of attention to public questions. They commend our country for our devotion to freedom, democracy and for our optimism. The Bulletin states:

"The administration of the United States looks on its difficult tasks with optimism. The country is so immeasurably rich, and its people are bold and daring. New forces have been awakened in the slump. It is to be hoped that they will succeed in breaking the power of the 60 families. Then the increased understanding for the necessity for social measures and collective welfare and a higher standard of living will give rise to a commonwealth of democratic freedom, making the United States more than ever before into a beacon light for the peoples of Europe, bowed down under the burden of armaments and chained by the force of national tension."

A whole article is given to the Tennessee Valley Authority. The Bulletin points out that the United States built this great development without any trumpet blowing, quite in contrast with what Hitler and Mussolini do.

"As can be seen, the work of the Authority is many-sided, very comprehensive and of great importance for the

whole of the United States. Its size is on the American scale. The application of the Tennessee Valley plan will always be a feather in Roosevelt's cap. And nevertheless, how little is known about this great achievement of United States democracy, and what a contrast this is to the Fascist States' trumpet blowing when Mussolini drains the Pontine marshes and Hitler builds motor roads! Without wishing to belittle the positive achievements here, one is bound to find them very small fry in comparison with the gigantic undertaking of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and one wonders how loud the propaganda ministers and their understrappers would shout if they really had performed something comparable to this immense work."

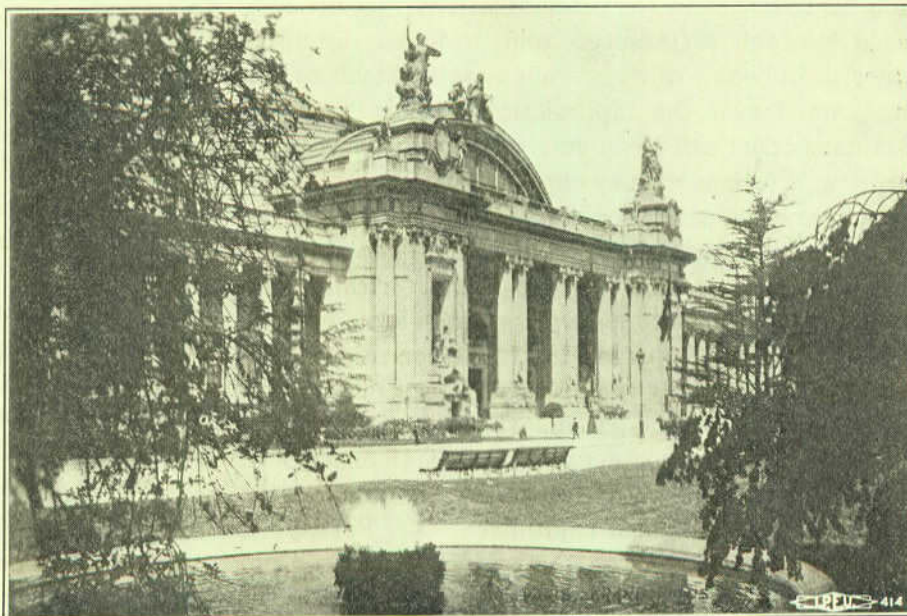
## PRIVATE UTILITIES DESCRIBED

A good deal of attention is given to private utilities with quite a good summary on the magnitude of this industry:

"Public utilities play a more important part in United States industry than in that of any other country. The astonishing development of the United States' immense industrial machine has been dependent more than any other on the development of communications. Today electricity is much more widely used in industry in the United States than in any other country and the same applies to the use of natural gas. The supply of electricity and gas is the work of public utilities.

"In 1930, the Interstate Commerce Commission estimated the national assets of the United States at about 400 milliard dollars, out of which 44 milliards was in public utilities (including the railways here). According to another estimate, placing the national assets at 450 milliard dollars, the public utilities are estimated

(Continued on page 387)



Not far from this Palace are the offices of the International Federation of Government Employees, Paris.



# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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Reg. U. S. Patent Office



Reg. U. S. Patent Office

Devoted to the Cause of Organized Labor

Volume XXXVII Washington D. C., July, 1938

No. 7

**Capitalism and Democracy** Edward L. Bernays, counsel on public relations, New York City, is usually regarded as the ace publicity man for big business since the exile of Bruce Barton to Congress. Mr. Bernays has a very definite approach to the problem of public relations which we believe is of deep significance to labor. Mr. Bernays does not consider his job as one of mere publicity—that is of writing pieces to get on the front pages of daily newspapers. He conceives his campaigns profoundly, hoping to reach deep into the folkways of American life and deep into the feeling and thinking of common people which now and then manifests itself in ferment. It was Mr. Bernays who conceived the idea of holding the Edison Exposition at Dearborn, Mich., in connection with Henry Ford's automobile industry. He succeeded in catching the imagination of the American people and though he never directly said so, he considered his pow wow a great success, for he had identified the great wizard of electricity with big business.

Recently Mr. Bernays told an audience in Philadelphia his new scheme for public relations. He hoped to reach into the very sincere and profound tumult in America in behalf of democracy and to attach to this emotional fervor the capitalistic card. In short, he said democracy can mean only one thing—private enterprise. Perhaps we may expect to see soon evidences of this new campaign for big business on the part of Mr. Bernays. However, Mr. Bernays should realize that though democracy is tied up historically with capitalism and private enterprise, there is no country in the world that is preserving its democratic institutions without greatly modifying the capitalistic system. Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Great Britain, the strongholds of democracy, have had their earnest movements for reform and have greatly changed the face of all old-fashioned capitalism. Mr. Bernays is right. The people are on the march, but we do not believe they will suffer any institution to stand in the way of real social progress.

**Power Without Responsibility** As A. D. Lewis, brother of John L. Lewis, went to Europe recently, a columnist reports, he called upon Joseph Curran, head of the National Maritime Union. He said in effect, please do not let anything happen to the boat that I sail on. This may sound funny, but it is not. It drives home the seriousness of irresponsible unionism in the ship industry. Mr. Curran has denied before a Senate Committee that he himself is a Communist, but there is evidence that many of his associates are active Communists, and much of the technique as applied to the ship industry by Mr. Curran and his associates has been communistic. The trouble with these would-be leaders of labor is that they drive ruthlessly to secure power and never have the glimmer of an idea of how power should be used. Mr. Lewis apparently does not want to travel on a boat where labor troubles are likely. Neither does any other member of the public. If men want power, they must assume responsibility for that power.

**Premium On Skill** The State Examiners of Electricians in Massachusetts have made a report of interest to our membership. In 1936, 850 electricians were examined by the board. Of this number 132 passed the examination, and 718 failed. In 1937, only 215 electricians were examined by the board. Of this number 47 passed and 176 failed.

We do not assume to interpret these figures. They may mean that in time of depression the board has made much more difficult its examinations. It surely does not indicate a scarcity of electricians though we do not understand why in the year 1937 fewer electricians chose to make applications for license.

**Future of Television** Those in the electrical industry who are looking for advancement in the field of television will be interested in the forecast made by the bulletin of the Standard Statistics Company, Inc. It says: "Despite occasional wide publicity of television developments, there is little likelihood of early introduction of a reasonably priced television receiving set. Although transmission and reproduction of pictures have been accomplished satisfactorily on a scientific basis, several factors suggest that popular commercial application may be delayed for some years. The broad band of frequencies required for transmission presents, among others, two major problems:

"(1) Transmission now requires use of high frequency waves which limits the radius of reception to about 25 miles.



"(2) Ordinarily telephone lines are unsuited to network hook-ups, as in radio broadcasting.

"These difficulties remain unsolved to date. The publicized American Telephone co-axial cable between New York and Philadelphia is believed to be unsatisfactory for present standard television and is too costly."

**NLRB Halted** Looking back two months to the Supreme Court decision in the Kansas City stockyards case, we are aware that this decision is making history. Though the decision did not directly concern the National Labor Relations Board, it has already had a marked effect on the procedures of the board.

During the past 18 months, the American Federation of Labor and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have been among the severest critics of this board. We have taken the position that the National Labor Relations Act was in itself a good act, expressing the best thought of the nation over a period of the last generation. We have contended that the resultant chaos and violence has not arrived with the act, but with the administration of the act and by the procedures followed by the board itself. The ruling of the Supreme Court in the Kansas City stockyards case is now affecting the procedures of the board.

We have criticized the board because of its high-handed discretionary powers. It has arrogated to itself certain dictatorial methods which surely were never a part of the Wagner Labor Act nor are they consistent with democracy. The Kansas City stockyards case begins to amend this procedure. Under the guise of speeding up hearings the National Labor Relations Board deprived parties of elementary rights, elementary not only under good court procedure but elementary in the sense of fair play and decency.

The court said:

"Congress, in requiring a 'full hearing,' had regard to juridical standards—not in any technical sense, but with respect to these fundamental requirements of fairness which are of the essence of due process in a proceeding of a judicial nature. If in an equity case, a special master or trial judge permitted the plaintiff's attorney to formulate the findings upon the evidence, conferred ex parte with the plaintiff's attorney regarding them, and then adopted his proposals without affording an opportunity to his opponents to know their contents and present objections, there would be no hesitation in setting aside the report or decree as having been made without a fair hearing. The re-

quirements of fairness are not exhausted in the taking or consideration of evidence, but extend to the concluding parts of the procedure as well as to the beginning and intermediate steps."

**World Government Tomorrow** The hope for a better world does not fade in the hearts of men though anarchic performances of dictators go on to generate chaos. ECONOMIC JUSTICE, the organ of the National Religion and Labor Foundation, New Haven, Conn., portrays what it believes to be good international relations for the future: "Even if we are not yet ready for it, ultimately there must be a world government. This presupposes a wholly new world order—a world in which real democracy has triumphed, in which the colonial system and other forms of oppression have been banished, in which the happiness and welfare of the people, not prestige and power, are the purpose of governments, in which enlightened justice has supplanted the appeal to arms. The world parliament of such a League of Peoples would be constituted of white and black, yellow and brown representatives, unacquainted with power of politics and unversed in militarism."

**Light Thrown On Depression** Any light we can get upon the current problem of business depression, which appears to be world-wide, is important. Recently Dr. Melvin T. Copeland, professor of marketing at Harvard Business School, published a book called RAW COMMODITY REVOLUTION. Dr. Copeland points out that millions of people throughout the world have depended for years upon the production of raw materials. He now finds that these raw material industries are wholly out of kilter. Two things appear to have happened. In the first place, raw materials are being produced under new conditions—our old friend, technological changes. Secondly, due to the Great War many nations cast in upon themselves learned how to do without the raw materials that they formerly imported from other nations. They even learned how to produce raw materials on a synthetic basis, increasing the production of these stuffs and thereby lowering prices.

Dr. Copeland believes there may be a bright side to this revolution in raw material production. It is his opinion that when once a new stability of price is reached, then workers who have been in old-fashioned production, and have produced by the sweat of their brow, and now have the aid of machinery will find drudgery eliminated. He finds too, since raw materials are destined to be cheaper that a higher standard of living throughout the world may result.





# Woman's Work



## THE NEW GAME—BEL-COL—IT'S FUN

By A WORKER'S WIFE

THERE'S a new game starting, and if it really takes on it's going to make quite a dent in the buying habits of American women. We might call it "bel-col." We say, "I'm going bel-colling this morning. I need some new dishes and I want some with the potters' union label. Then I'm going to bel-col Johnny into a union barber shop. Then I'm going to meet Betty at our neighborhood shopping center and we'll check up on some of the shops to see what union-made merchandise they have, and try to get them to stock more of it. Then we go to a nice, clean union grocery store and butcher shop to buy our food for the day."

And so we go along, "collecting" union labels and union services, cheerful, debonaire, but oh, so utterly ruthless. The merchant's business is to please the buyer. Pretty soon he is hiding that stock of German and Japanese made gimcracks far back on a shelf. They're cheap. But to the thinking person they're contaminated with blood, sweat and oppression. We wouldn't want to touch them. Now out comes his good American merchandise onto the display table. He has some union-made shirts, so he puts them on his counter where customers like you and me can find them easily.

Psychology, that's what it is. Why should we feel apologetic when we ask for an emblem that means a clean, sanitary, American product or service, with a living wage to the worker who produces it? There could be no attitude more right and proper for an American woman shopper, particularly for one who is spending union-earned money. The union label is the stamp of quality. It is the proud emblem of organized labor's merit.

Those who attended the union label exposition and the women's auxiliary convention at Cincinnati came back full of enthusiasm and new ideas. We have a very interesting article written for the Florida Federationist by Mrs. Cora Valentine, for many years president of the women's auxiliary to our Local Unions Nos. 177 and 862, of Jacksonville, Fla., who was among the delegates. "The exhibit," she declares, "was a sight never before seen by the people of the nation, and it is safe to say that not one who is interested in labor's progress was not enthused; we felt a greater desire to go forth and

bring about the realization of this lovely dream—co-operation, complete, between producer and consumer, which simply means consumption of union-made products by union men and women.

"The aim of this educational program is to bring about, first, a label-conscious membership; and second, an American-conscious public. Since education, like charity, to be truly beneficial and effective, must begin at home, hence it is necessary to begin our educational campaign in our local unions, city central bodies and state federations. This label or America-first doctrine directed intelligently will speed and gain support outside of the labor movement.

"Thousands of women all over this land of ours are grouped in civic organizations, health clubs, improvement associations, dramatic clubs, and parent-teacher associations (one of the most important groups, in the opinion of the writer). It would be difficult to find one of these organizations that does not have one or more women members from the home of the union man. If a little leaven leaveneth the whole loaf, then one sincere advocate of this doctrine with mem-

bership in any one of these organizations could work wonders in the spreading of the gospel of America for Americans, which is the true meaning of the union label. For when the product bears the union label it is a guarantee that it is manufactured in the America we all love, and further that it is made under true American fair standards. It is most important that our people be educated to the realization of this great need and this work must be sponsored by those already aware of this need. The years are studded with bitter experiences and failures because of the lack of knowledge on the part of a great majority. The many victories won because of this realization on part of a few, should be all the proof and stimulus needed."

Your Worker's Wife heartily agrees that much support may be won from women's organizations not directly affiliated with union labor. There are many women intensely perturbed over the threat of war and fascism; unselfishly determined that America shall remain the land of democracy and decent living. Some women's organizations have devoted much time to study and sponsorship of protective legislation for women and children workers. There is a fertile field for planting union sentiment among these groups.

Attired in full evening dress, a group of prominent Washington women, among them wives of high-ranking New Dealers, picketed a downtown hotel one evening recently, carrying placards denouncing the hotel's anti-union policy. Naturally the newspapers carried photographs of this event, and it served very effectively to focus the public's attention on the hotel's unfair attitude. These women are members of the League of Women Shoppers. There really is a great deal of support from such organizations that we can win if we will take a positive attitude.

Now in the field of electrical merchandise we are progressing fast in the organization of manufacturers. The Crosley Corporation showed its friendly attitude by its display of I. B. E. W.-made radios and refrigerators at the show at Cincinnati. Wiring, fixtures, and other devices manufactured by locals of the Brotherhood are also available, but the way to secure them is to call a union electrical shop whenever you need re-



Low-cost recreation in the form of a group of rustic inns, may be provided for labor and other groups through the efforts of welfare groups, including A. F. of L. unions and women's auxiliaries. Mayor Cornelius D. Scully, of Pittsburgh, is here shown pointing to possible locations in western Pennsylvania.

With him are some of the officers of the women's division, Electrical Workers Civic Association, which is the Women's Auxiliary to L. U. No. B-5, Mrs. John P. Bradley, chairman executive committee; Stella Crowley Manley, president, and Mrs. Kathryn Steiner, treasurer. The electrical workers are actively supporting the project.

(Continued on page 384)



## Kilo Watt's Minute Men

By P. K., L. U. NO. B-1010

Let us pause to think of the calamity that would ensue,

If all the generators in our mighty nation  
Some unseen menace would their power  
subdue;

"'Twould indeed us find in great consternation.

Milady's home would be robbed of domestic  
joys,

Comforts and conveniences abruptly would  
end.

The lights would go out without any noise,  
Housecleaning would then and there  
suspend.

In the kitchen, appliances would cease to  
perform;

The refrigerator wouldn't keep our milk or  
butter.

The ice man would call, carrying a "dripping  
form,"

Your nice linoleum, he'd splash and splutter.

Wash day would not be a "pleasure" great.  
Washboard and wringer you'd operate the  
old way,

Clothes on the line wouldn't dry until late.  
That wouldn't bother you—the iron would  
be cold anyway.

All the other gadgets that you may possess—  
Toaster, waffle iron or the heating pad;

If they'd not operate you'd be in a mess.

"'Twould be enough to slowly drive you mad.

I was only "supposin'," ladies—don't despair  
so!

Hands that run the power house are of able  
men.

Whether there be a flood or tornado, high  
tide or low,

Always at your command are *Kilo Watt's  
minute-men.*

## Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO 5,  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Editor:

What a grand and glorious time was had  
by all who attended the picnic given by  
Local Union No. 5 on Saturday, June 25,  
1938! I am sure the only reason for any-  
one's non-attendance was due to illness.

Through the efficient help of both men and  
women of the local union and the women's  
auxiliary, this picnic went over big.

Games, attractive to both children and  
adults, with lovely articles given as prizes,  
were among the events of the day.

Mushball, softball and a horseshoe game,  
as well as many other enticing events,  
marked the activities, with prizes to the  
winners.

There were approximately 100 card tables  
set up for persons wishing to play bridge,  
500, euchre and old maid, with a pretty  
prize for each table. About 90 tables were  
occupied.

Dancing was another feature. The couple  
giving the best exhibition of the popular  
dances was awarded a useful prize.

Swimming was another inducement.

In the evening, through the courtesy of  
our honorable commissioner, John J. Kane,  
the county police, mounted on their horses,  
gave a demonstration of going through fire.  
It was a very fascinating scene. They also  
put on a musical drill which was very good.

Moving pictures were shown, through the  
courtesy of Mr. R. Gilmore.

A Thurston was one of the chief attrac-  
tions on the stage. He had his audience  
thrilled watching his hidden powers. He  
also had several of the children in the audi-  
ence come on the stage and take part in  
his magic maneuvers.

Eats, of course, were taken at intervals.

Prominent men in our city and county  
civic affairs were our guest speakers.

Also our out-of-town Brothers, their fami-

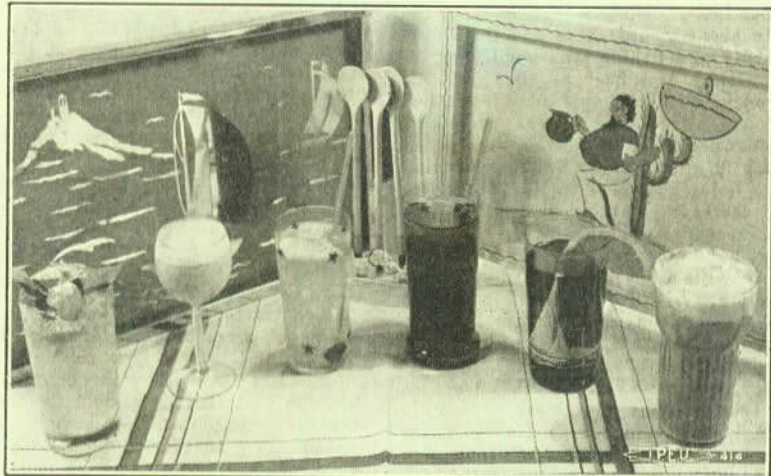
lies and friends were given a cordial wel-  
come and made to feel at home.

With the exception of rain during inter-  
mission, the International Brotherhood of  
Electrical Workers of Local Union No. 5  
can say their picnic was a success.

A vote of thanks is hereby given to the  
active workers who participated in making  
the picnic a success.

Mrs. John F. Manley and Mrs. Eva Strutt,  
our president and secretary of the women's

(Continued on page 384)



Courtesy Modern Science Institute.

## Time For A Long, Cold Drink

By SALLY LUNN

Children coming home in the after-  
noon, hot and tired. "The Mister"  
wiping his brow as he gets home  
from work. Friends dropping in,  
any time. The family gathering on  
the porch at night, reading the news-  
paper report about the heat wave.  
You want to be ready for them with  
the tall, tinkling glasses—the home-  
made cold drinks you've taken the  
trouble to prepare because they are  
so healthful, so delicious, and—don't  
forget—so economical.

Here's a variety of suggestions,  
and you probably can think up plenty  
of your own. For a novel touch, add  
a bit of pure vegetable coloring to the  
water for ice cubes, or put a mara-  
schino cherry into each cube.

### ICED COFFEE

Prepare coffee double strength and  
while still hot pour over crushed ice  
to cool. Sugar syrup and cream  
should be served as accompaniments  
to this beverage.

### MINT JULEP

1 cup lemon juice    ½ cup water  
1 bunch fresh mint    3 pints ginger ale  
1½ cups sugar        Ice

Add mint leaves, sugar and water to  
lemon juice. Let stand 30 minutes.  
Pour over a large piece of ice and  
add ginger ale. Garnish each serv-  
ing with a sprig of fresh mint dusted  
with powdered sugar.

### OLD FASHIONED LEMONADE

4 lemons                2 cups sugar  
                              ½ cup water

Cut lemons in thin slices, place in a  
bowl, and cover with sugar. Mash  
thoroughly until all juice is ex-  
tracted. Add water. Let stand one  
hour. Allow one or two tablespoons  
of the strained lemon juice to each  
serving. Pour into glass filled with  
shaved ice and fill with water. Gar-  
nish with maraschino cherry and  
slice of lemon.

### SHERRY FLIP

1½ jiggers domestic Sherry wine  
1 raw egg  
½ teaspoon powdered sugar

Shake well with shaved ice, strain  
into glass, dust top with nutmeg.

### FROSTED COFFEE

Make coffee according to your  
usual method. Chill. Put a small  
scoop of chocolate or vanilla ice  
cream in each glass and pour on the  
coffee. Stir until ice cream is melted.  
serve at once. A topping of whipped  
cream may be added if desired.

### GRAPE GINGEREE

1 pint grape juice  
2 tablespoons granulated sugar  
½ cup lemon juice  
1 quart dry ginger ale

Combine the grape juice and  
sugar, and stir until the sugar is  
dissolved. Add the lemon juice and  
chill. Just before serving, add the  
ginger ale. Serves six.





# Correspondence



## L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

The St. Louis election is over and the hot shots became cold shots and the Bourbon hunting and fishing was good.

Good wishes and best of luck for the "A" wireman with the new administration, as follows: Dave A. Jones, president, straightforward; Walter Mason, vice president, just in case; E. O. Suhm, recording secretary, noisy but earnest; H. J. Morrison, financial secretary, our old standby; Frank Clapper, treasurer, stable and sure; A. Schading, business agent, by a majority of 152; Vernon Fish, executive board "A," man of principle; A. (Tony) Otte, executive board "A," good scout; A. F. (Gus) Loepker, executive board "A," success; Lou Bersinger, executive board "C," good ole Lou; Leo. Hennessey, executive board "C," five-star, at his best; James Mathews, examining board "A," short and sweet; Henry Steinbruegge, examining board "A," long and sweet; Gus Schuman, examining board "C," round and sweet.

Everyone is starting from scratch for two years of office and the members of Local No. B-1 are expecting better luck, better times and better co-operation.

The picnic, July 23. Members and friends of the I. B. E. W. are commanded to be present at our picnic for the best time they will have ever had.

Stupendous night electrical display; special lighting effects; beautiful cloud effects; Boulder Dam in its glory; tantalizing waterfalls; neon and lamp fireworks; electricity in its glory.

Something that has never been attempted before. Everything installed and operated by I. B. E. W. men. No admission charge—it is free, free, free!

Ferris wheel, merry-go-round, ponies, miniature trains, fish pond, penny arcade, coin booth, country store, electric booth.

Dancing to M. A. "Morry" Newman's musical merry-makers; sports and free prizes for all; attendance prizes.

Plenty of tables under shade trees for those with baskets; excellent cuisine for those who haven't baskets. Everyone welcome to come and mingle and enjoy the friendship of the members of the oldest local union in existence, Local No. 1. The writer is hoping to meet many new faces. Write in to the reception committee for special reservations. Local No. 309, across the Mississippi River, has promised a large delegation.

M. A. ("MORRY") NEWMAN,  
"The Lover of Light Work."

## L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

This month I have a good story to tell of our Central Labor Union, of which our business manager, Brother Caffrey, is president. It seems the building trades have been having trouble with a certain concern which would in no way hire union labor, so the business managers of the different trades took it upon themselves to act as pickets and parade up and down in front of said store, saying this store is unfair to labor unions. They paraded up and down for a week every

night until two and three in the morning. The picket line surely was not doing the store any good, for there was no money being taken in, and then the Springfield police department found out it was against the law to picket on Main Street, so some of the pickets were arrested; but still the picketing went on, and at last the proprietor saw they meant business, so they had a hurried meeting. All the nonunion tradesmen were taken off the job and it was finished by union men and a five-year agreement signed to furnish all union labor in all of his stores in this jurisdiction, which surely was a wonderful victory for the union trades.

The Central Labor Union has notified all their contractors to make sure all the trades on the job were union before they accepted the job, for it surely feels funny to go on a job and have to work with nonunion trades. It shows that the Springfield Central Labor Union is going places. You have to do picketing to show these nonunion builders you mean business. I hope all the members will get behind our business manager and do some picket duty when he asks them to, for it is a hard job to start, but when you realize it is for our own benefit we have to cast aside some of our pride and do our duty.

E. MULLARKEY.

## L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

The Toledo Vocational High School, a picture of which is enclosed, is rapidly nearing completion and is expected to be in operation at the beginning of the fall term. This school, in a building which occupies a whole city block, is the most modern of its kind in this state and ranks very favorably with other schools of its type in the whole country. With the co-operation of Mr. E. L. Heusch, director of the division of trades and industries in the vocational department of the State Department of Education of Ohio, a high point in vocational training is expected to be reached. In the first place everyone who has an idea that they would like to take this training cannot be accommodated. All applicants are required to have at least the equivalent of a ninth grade schooling. They are then given an intelligence test. A rating of at least 85 I. Q. must be made before acceptance, as experience has shown that without this minimum requirement, the student does not succeed in any skilled

trade. The state and federal boards on vocational training, under which the school operates, "excludes instruction to backward, deficient, incorrigible or otherwise subnormal individuals."

Among the vocations or trades offered are aeronautics, architectural drawing, auto-mechanics and Diesel engines, automotive electricity, cabinet making and mill work, collision service, commercial art, electricity, machine shop practice, mechanical drafting, office practice, pattern making, plumbing and refrigeration, printing, sheet metal, air conditioning and welding.

In addition to the actual work in the various trades a course of related subjects is taught which enables the student to understand his work and enables him to get out of his training every possible thing of value. Three years are required to complete any of the courses and it is expected that on graduation the students will be able to go out and hold down a job in their chosen field.

It is expected that all instruction will be given by teachers who are qualified by actual practice, over a period of many years. And it is the hope that this institution will be the making of many a youth who would otherwise grow up to fatten the ranks of the already overcrowded field of common labor.

So far as work in the Toledo territory is concerned, there isn't any such animal. Plenty of work is in the making, but that don't put any tobacco in your pipe. However, some brilliant economist announced that we had passed the depths of the recession some 30 days ago, so we will take up another notch in our belts and hope that he knows whereof he speaks.

BILL CONWAY.

## L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

June is almost gone and we must get our contribution to the JOURNAL before the dead line. And as usual, along about this time every two years I commence to sing my swan song. The election of a new set of officers usually brings all new appointives in with them, and as this is an appointive job, and held at the discretion of the president, am not so sure that we please him with our scribbling. However, our local is loaded down with many who would make me appear a novice.



TOLEDO'S NEW VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

Just being completed, where young craftsmen will get their training, is highly recommended by L. U. No. 8.



Our election of officers came off as per schedule and following is a list of those who will preside over L. U. No. B-18 for the next two years: President, W. H. Reynolds; vice president, Elven Hansen; business manager, Jess Wood; financial secretary, L. P. Morgan; treasurer, W. R. Saunders; recording secretary, Jess Wood. Executive board, composed of seven members—H. W. Heywood, E. Monohan, L. P. Morgan, W. H. Reynolds, E. P. Taylor, D. Winslow, H. A. Williams.

Thanking all of my friends made through the columns of the JOURNAL and hoping to be back at some future date, I will sign off for the present.

J. E. HORNE.

P.S.: Bachie take note!

#### L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

The great event that comes about every two years arrived and for a brief period we had the usual amount of excitement attending the nomination and election of officers, and now all is history again.

Virtually the entire slate, with minor changes, was re-elected by very comfortable majorities. Evidently the boys felt that the official family in office these past two years did a very good job and deserved another term.

Brother Carl Scholtz was nominated unanimously and no opponent was even visible. This established somewhat of a record and a precedent that, to the writer's knowledge, was without equal. We cannot recall any election where the business manager met no opposition. Carl is held in the highest esteem by the membership and this is as it should be, for he proved a faithful, tireless worker and a diplomat in his official dealings. He left no stone unturned in his efforts to secure employment or create earning opportunities, whether it was locally or in distant localities. May good luck always be yours, Carl! We feel we voice the sentiment of the entire body in this.

As near as we can recall (we misplaced the list), the business manager is Carl Scholtz; financial secretary, Tom Fagan; president, Bob Forrest; vice president, "Whitey" Hoffman; recording secretary, Ed Garmatz. Rather than name the "E" board and the rest of the officers and risk slighting anyone we will secure the complete list and enumerate the rest in our next letter.

The boys put personal feelings and petty grievances aside and magnificently forgot personalities and united in giving, what they thought, the best possible set of officers to Local No. B-28 for another two years. Congratulations, boys! Here's to another two years of success, harmony and good fellowship! May prosperity and all the "trimmings" be ours through our collective efforts!

The pre-election turnout and its side lights were worth a trip to town for anyone. The street in front of the local was a sight to behold. Old faces, new faces, country men, farmers, apple knockers, coon hunters, cat fighters, volunteer firemen, all comprising as good a bunch of wire jerkers as will be found anywhere this side of—you guessed it, kid!

Well, anyhow they ought to be a good bunch of Ohm's law lawyers, 99% per cent of them were born with a pair of Kleins as a substitute for a rattle. We think that ought to make them good.

The anteroom around the corner did a land office business. The boys gave the regular customers some real lessons on how it ought to be done. But for handling beer (out of the glass) John Parthree has yet to find his equal. He ought to know; look at his front room.

John Rayner, fresh from the wilds of Pasadena, in company with Brother Merkel, of the

#### READ

Correspondence section should contain more local news, by L. U. No. 349.

What's wrong with railroad finances, by L. U. No. 632.

"Business set-up" proves its efficiency, by L. U. No. B-86.

Thirty-five years devoted service honored, as financial secretary retires, by L. U. No. 591.

Canada's "padlock law," by L. U. No. B-773.

Vocational training in Toledo, by L. U. No. 8.

Construction problems at Parker Dam, by L. U. No. B-477.

Visiting around the South, by L. U. No. 429.

Unloading bananas by electricity, by L. U. No. 527.

Three-in-one local reports success, by L. U. No. B-309.

No bombs from the sky, yet the battle goes on, by L. U. No. B-418.

—With election notes and other lively news from many locals.

same locality, were out in front trying to get together and promote that old skin—pardon, we mean coon and cat fight. The old apple knocker was way out front meeting all challengers and promoters. For a real old time laugh get confidential with the boys and ask them about the time the boys were in our midst from other localities looking for the time and place and tickets to one of the old fights. What a laugh!

Johnny Rayner was asked for some rabbits by Slim Mannel. By the time Johnny laid low one of the animals Slim was already in some distant town away from all rabbits. Slim just has no patience.

Bart Foreman and Press Wyatt are another great pair of hunters. Yes, possum is their game. No, they don't play it, they hunt it.

Yes, L. U. No. B-28 has its proportionate share of hunters, fishermen, crabs (pardon, we mean crabbers), swimmers, as well as wire jerkers and business men in general. At any rate it takes an election to really bring out the boys and the good that's in them.

Yours for success!

R. S. ROSEMAN.

#### L. U. NO. B-52, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

During the last month, I was laid up for several weeks with a bad cold. And during that period I discovered that there are good points even about being sick. I found out, for one thing, that I could relax and do a little reading—something one doesn't usually do when he is running around in circles looking for a job. Most of the reading, I must admit, was confined to going over the last half dozen issues of the WORKER.

I find the feature articles in the WORKER to be of exceptional merit. But I like the correspondence section more. To me those letters from all over the U. S. A. and Canada are a revelation. Reading them is like placing your finger on the throbbing pulse of the huge organism that is the I. B. E. W. They also help you to realize that as one brick does not make a wall, neither does

one local unit make an international union.

To be more specific, I enjoyed reading about the Christmas party for the kids of the St. Louis local. And their New Year's party as well. Then there was the vivid picture of the February 5 dance of the Minneapolis local in the March issue. How could anyone's feet stay still while reading about it, I can't say. The next thing that impressed me is the co-operative spirit reflected in the notice sent in by Local Union No. 6, of San Francisco, referring to their arrangement for a three-day week when work gets slack.

Living, of course, isn't all fun. Life has its serious moments and lots of bumps. And when these bumps do hit some of us, it is refreshing to read about how those more fortunate come to the rescue. I am thinking particularly about the way that California local came to the rescue of the Brother who was about to lose his home; the relief activities of the St. Louis local; the way the Pawtucket, R. I., Local B-1098 rallied to the aid of one of their boys in distress, and other acts and activities of like nature—not forgetting, of course, the many times our own fellows must have come to the aid of some injured Brother right here in Newark.

The letter from B-309, East St. Louis, mentioning medical examinations instituted by the local power company, makes me try to visualize the enormous toll the trade exacts from us in terms of health. When we think of all the times we are forced to subject our bodies to the sudden changes of temperatures, the drafts of windowless buildings, lack of decent drinking water and toilet facilities, the yanking and pulling on cable and conduit and the rest of the buggy lugging, it is no small wonder some of us have a hard time passing a physical examination. Then the law is stacked up against you. For example, if you should be ruptured on the job and fail to report it on the spot or within 24 hours, you can't collect compensation for the injury in this state. To me it all comes down to the study of the economics of our physical resources. They can be squandered. And the easiest check upon whether or not you are spending yourself too fast is how you feel when you get home after a day's work. If you don't feel like going to the movies with the missus and you haven't the energy to play with your kiddies, you better watch out; you may be burning yourself out.

With all the good news to read from other locals, I still miss old No. 99, of Providence, R. I., in the pages of the WORKER. What's the matter, John, with your outfit? Come on in, the water is fine.

Brother George J. Schaffer, of B-1098, if you get to see this, I would like you to know that Pawtucket used to be my old stamping ground years ago, and that anything from your city or the state of Little Rhody catches my eye. So I am glad to let you know that I have personally come across and pulled in wire manufactured by Collyer. As for other union made materials, we have been pushing them in this territory for some time. The program here is on a voluntary basis; yet we find that about 90 per cent of the material being installed by our contractors is union made and getting better all the time.

Our agreement committee has just finished with the job of negotiating anew with our contractors. While I missed the meetings at which this business was taken up, I have learned that not much trouble was experienced in getting the bosses' signatures on the dotted line. With Mr. Bergquist, of the Commercial Electric Co., speaking for the contractors and our own



# FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)

N 2 H Z J	Walter G. Germann	Yonkers, N. Y.	W 4 A A Q	S. J. Bayne	Birmingham, Ala.
N 6 D I Y	L. W. Johnson	Turlock, Calif.	W 4 A J Y	J. T. Dixon	Birmingham, Ala.
N 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 4 B M F	P. B. Cram	Birmingham, Ala.
N 6 S M	R. H. Lindquist	Turlock, Calif.	W 4 B O E	C. T. Lee	Birmingham, Ala.
N 7 B E H	Norman Arnold	Seattle, Wash.	W 4 B S Q	S. L. Hicks	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 A G I	W. C. Nielson	Newport, R. I.	W 4 B T T	R. M. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 B D A	Roger F. Kennedy	Providence, R. I.	W 4 C B F	B. E. Going	Asheville, N. C.
W 1 B F Q	William Pierce	Providence, R. I.	W 4 C J Z	Henry Stahl	Jacksonville, Fla.
W 1 B L U	Thomas Chase	Providence, R. I.	W 4 C B J	R. W. Pratt	Memphis, Tenn.
W 1 B S D	William Walker	Providence, R. I.	W 4 C H B	T. G. Humphries	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 C N Z	A. R. Johnson	Providence, R. I.	W 4 C Y L	D. W. Dowd	Wetumka, Ala.
W 1 D F Q	Ralph Buckley	Old Orchard Beach, Me.	W 4 D L W	Harry Hill	Savannah, Ga.
W 1 D G W	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.	W 4 D L X	John Calvin Geaslen	Charlotte, N. C.
W 1 F J A	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W 4 E A Q	J. B. Robbins	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 F X A	Albert W. Moser	Portland, Maine	W 4 E L Q	H. S. Hurley	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 G K Y	Frank Sullivan	No. Quincy, Mass.	W 4 E V I	L. W. Thomas	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 I K	Thomas A. Leavitt	Portland, Maine	W 4 J Y	I. J. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 I N P	Eugene G. Warner	East Hartford, Conn.	W 4 L O	L. C. Kron	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 I Y T	Henry Mollieur	Dracut, Mass.	W 4 N Y	Robert B. Webb	Wilmington, N. C.
W 1 J W L	Lorenzo J. Fiore	South Norwalk, Conn.	W 4 S E	C. M. Gray	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 K A C	Kenneth C. Cushing	Portland, Maine	W 5 A B Q	Gerald Morgan	San Antonio, Texas
W 1 K C H	Edward Monahan	Providence, R. I.	W 5 A S D	Frank A. Finger	Farmington, Ark.
W 1 K J N	Martin E. Keane	Boston, Mass.	W 5 B H O	D. H. Calk	Houston, Texas
W 1 L B H	Carter B. Hart	Lawrence, Mass.	W 5 B Z L	O. M. Salter	Del Rio, Texas
W 1 P P	George Rodick	Cape Elizabeth, Maine	W 5 C A P	William L. Canze	San Antonio, Texas
W 2 A M B	Fred W. Huff	Woodbridge, N. J.	W 5 E A R	Carl G. Schrader	Pine Bluff, Ark.
W 2 A S I	Monroe M. Freedman	Bronx, N. Y.	W 5 E I	F. H. Ward	Houston, Texas
W 2 B F L	Anthony J. Samaliois	Elizabeth, N. J.	W 5 E K L	L. D. Mathieu	Corpus Christi, Texas
W 2 B Q B	William E. Kind	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 5 E X Y	H. R. Fees	Oklahoma City, Okla.
W 2 B W Y	Harry Brody	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 5 E Y G	L. M. Reed	Oklahoma City, Okla.
W 2 C A D	Paul A. Ward	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 5 F G C	Milton T. Lyman	Corpus Christi, Texas
W 2 D X K	Irving Megeff	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 5 F G F	S. A. Worley	Del Rio, Texas
W 2 G A M	R. L. Petrusek, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W 5 F G Q	H. M. Rhodus	San Antonio, Texas
W 2 G I C	L. A. Judge	Northport, L. I., N. Y.	W 5 F L F	Joe E. Waite	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
W 2 G I Y	John C. Muller	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 5 J C	J. B. Rives	San Antonio, Texas
W 2 H F J	R. L. Petrusek, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W 6 A N R	John R. Hubbell	Los Gatos, Calif.
W 2 H H A	Seymour Meld	New York City	W 6 A O R	Francis M. Sarver	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 2 H Q W	Jack Krinsky	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 A S Z	Earle Lyman	Long Beach, Calif.
W 2 H U C	Victor Beachem	Bronx, N. Y.	W 6 B R M	S. C. Goldkamp	San Diego, Calif.
W 2 H Z X	Joseph Trupiano	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 C R M	William H. Johnson	Lynwood, Calif.
W 2 I O R	King J. Fothergill	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 D D P	John H. Barnes	Pacific Beach, Calif.
W 2 I P R	S. Kokinchak	Yonkers, N. Y.	W 6 D K S	Frank Hannah	Oakland, Calif.
W 2 I P Y	Lester Woodruff	New York City	W 6 D W I	William S. Whiting	Oakland, Calif.
W 2 I S C	Francis A. Moran	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 E D R	Bernard Y. Smith	Berkeley, Calif.
W 2 I Y X	Harvey J. McCoy	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 E H Z	John Christy	Hollywood, Calif.
W 2 J E L	Robert C. Sparrow	Bronx, N. Y.	W 6 E V	Lester P. Hammond	Hollywood, Calif.
W 2 J F S	Frank C. Hills	New York City	W 6 E Y C	Ray Umbraco	Oakland, Calif.
W 2 J N Z	Richard M. Logue	Midland Beach, S. I., N. Y.	W 6 F W M	Victor B. Appel	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 2 K C Z	Louis Freedman	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 G B J	Eddie S. Futrell	Oakland, Calif.
W 2 K D Y	Morris Lieberman	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 G F I	Roy Meadows	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 2 K W C	J. Griskin	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 H L K	Charles A. Noyes	Beverly Hills, Calif.
W 2 L G E	Richard A. Coster	New York City	W 6 H L X	Frank A. Maher	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 2 S M	James E. Johnston	New York City	W 6 H O B	Rudy Rear	Las Vegas, Nev.
W 3 F S I	E. H. Gardner	Bedminster, N. J.	W 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 3 J B	William N. Wilson	Media, Pa.	W 6 I B X	Barney E. Land	Hollywood, Calif.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

able committee taking care of our side, the outcome is no surprise.

I would like to draw the attention of the Brothers to section 21-B of the new agreement. This section is a new one and a distinct gain for our boys. Under this section, the contractor immediately upon signing this agreement shall apply to the Unemployment Compensation Commission of the state of New Jersey to become subject to the provisions of the said unemployment commission law, even though the contractor may employ fewer than eight men. That means that if the commission approves the application of a contractor to come in within the requirement of the law, Brothers working in a small shop employing less than eight men will be fully protected by unemployment compensation. So if your boss does not apparently seem to fulfill the

obligations assumed under this section of the agreement, get in touch with the business manager and he will take care of the situation for you.

Another section of the new agreement provides for weekly payroll reports, in affidavit form, to the local union by the contractor. If my information is correct, these reports are in addition to shop stewards' reports and provide an additional check against the individual reports turned in by members.

A few of the boys have called me down for thanking Trenton for their help and forgetting Philadelphia. Naturally, it goes without saying that we were thankful for all the help we got from all sister locals. That goes for Trenton, Philadelphia, Asbury Park, Elizabeth and all the rest. A more concrete expression of our appreciation,

however, would be to remember them whenever a rush should enable us to send for men outside. Wouldn't it be swell if that happened soon?

In this territory we now have four union fixture houses, the employees of which are members of the local union. They are the Orange Lighting Fixture Co., Jaehnig Lighting Fixture Co., Lighting Studios, Inc., all of Newark, and Metal Craft Studio of Bloomfield. With the large variety of fixtures these firms are in a position to supply, there is no reason for hanging any fixture that hasn't a union label pasted on it. Every Brother is urged to be on his toes and see that the fixtures on his job have that label.

During the last month we lost another of our Brothers, Fred Keech. He was laid to rest June 15. His passing, an irreparable



# FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)

W 6 J D N	Harold L. Lucero	Dunsmuir, Calif.	W 8 M C J	Albert S. Arkle	Weston, W. Va.
W 6 J T V	J. H. Birchfield	Oakland, Calif.	W 8 M X L	Harry Watson	Lakewood, Ohio
W 6 J W R	Roy S. Spaeth	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 8 O C V	Fred Lyle	Lakewood, Ohio
W 6 L F U	Frank Richter	Escondido, Calif.	W 8 O D X	Archie Williams	Toledo, Ohio
W 6 L L J	Damon D. Barrett	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 8 O V R	Fred M. Dickinson	Lima, Ohio
W 6 L R S	Ralph H. Koch	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 8 Q B F	Donald Shirer	Lakewood, Ohio
W 6 M G N	Thomas M. Catish	Fresno, Calif.	W 8 R E P	Thomas J. Wilson, Jr.	Moundsville, W. Va.
W 6 N A V	Kenneth Price	San Diego, Calif.	W 9 A G U	Virgil Cain	St. Croix Falls, Wis.
W 6 O B I	Thomas Torpey	Alameda, Calif.	W 9 A N E	Louis Steiner	Wisconsin Dells, Wis.
W 7 A G	Bill Campbell	Seattle, Wash.	W 9 A S W	J. Oigard	St. Paul, Minn.
W 7 A K O	Kenneth Strachn	Billings, Mont.	W 9 B R Y	Maurice N. Nelson	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 A M X	A. H. Bean	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 B X G	F. N. Reicheneker	Kansas City, Kans.
W 7 A P	J. A. Erwin	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 C C K	John J. Noonan	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 A T Y	A. A. Thibodo	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 D B Y	Kenneth G. Alley	Marion, Ill.
W 7 B H W	H. A. Aggerbeck	Tolt, Wash.	W 9 D M Z	Clarence Kraus	Kansas City, Kans.
W 7 B W K	A. H. Brudwig	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 E N V	G. G. Fordyce	Waterloo, Iowa
W 7 C P	A. H. Barnard	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 E R U	Eugene A. Hubbell	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 C P Y	R. Rex Roberts	Roundup, Mont.	W 9 E Z Q	Vernon E. Lloyd	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 C T	Les Crouter	Butte, Mont.	W 9 F J	Charles Grover	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 D X Q	Al Eckes	Miles City, Mont.	W 9 F O J	Roy C. Eastman	East St. Louis, Ill.
W 7 D X Z	Frank C. Pratt	Tacoma, Wash.	W 9 G V Y	E. O. Schuman	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 E A F	L. H. Klahn	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 H K F	Robert B. Kuehn	St. Paul, Minn.
W 7 E L F	Frank Potter	Seattle, Wash.	W 9 H N R	Geo. E. Herschbach	Granite City, Ill.
W 7 E Q M	Albert W. Beck	Big Sandy, Mont.	W 9 H Y T	R. W. Lorey	Boulder City, Nev.
W 7 F B I	Kenneth O. Snyder	Renton, Wash.	W 9 J P J	F. N. Stephenson	Waterloo, Iowa
W 7 F G S	C. A. Gray	Walla Walla, Wash.	W 9 K P C	Celeste Giarrante	Joliet, Ill.
W 7 F G Z	Walter Partlow	Great Falls, Mont.	W 9 M A P	Ernest Storer	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 F L	Geoffrey A. Woodhouse	Wolf Creek, Mont.	W 9 M E L	Harold S. (Mel) Hart	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 F M G	F. E. Parker	Rockport, Wash.	W 9 N Y D	Elmer Zitzman	Roxana, Ill.
W 7 F N D	A. A. Dowers	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 P N H	Frank Riggs	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 F W B	J. Howard Smith	Wenatchee, Wash.	W 9 R B M	Ernest O. Bertrand	Kansas City, Mo.
W 7 G G	Geo. D. Crockett, Sr.	Milwaukie, Oreg.	W 9 R C N	Darrell C. Priest	Jeffersonville, Ind.
W 7 G H G	Tom Reid	Rockport, Wash.	W 9 R R X	Bob J. Adair	Midlothian, Ill.
W 7 I I	Sumner W. Ostrum	Milwaukie, Oreg.	W 9 R Y F	S. V. Jennings	New Albany, Ind.
W 7 J E	C. E. Anderson	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 S	Frank Smith	Waterloo, Iowa
W 7 K F	E. E. Petersen	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 S L S	Herbert Beltz	Fort Wayne, Ind.
W 7 M D	E. D. Kellogg	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 S M F	Albert H. Waters	Alton, Ill.
W 7 N S	Fred J. Follett	Tacoma, Wash.	W 9 S O O	Harry V. Eyring	Kansas City, Mo.
W 7 S Q	James E. Willis	Dieringer, Wash.	W 9 U K V	Maynard Faith	Fort Wayne, Ind.
W 7 U L	C. M. Carlquist	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 U R V	S. F. Johnson	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 W H	O. R. Anderson	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 V B F	John Morrall	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 Z F	G. E. Foster	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 V L M	Harold Fleshman	St. Joseph, Mo.
W 8 A C B	Raymond Jelinek	Detroit, Mich.	W 9 V X M	J. F. Sheneman	Somerset, Ky.
W 8 A N B	Carl P. Goetz	Hamilton, Ohio	W 9 Y H V	Vernon Little	DuQuoin, Ill.
W 8 A P U	Douglas E. Church	Syracuse, N. Y.	W 9 Y M F	A. G. Roberts	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 A V L	E. W. Watton	Rochester, N. Y.	W 9 Y M I	Leon J. Schinkten	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 D H Q	Harold C. Whitford	Hornell, N. Y.	W 9 Y W T	Garnet J. Grayson	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 D I	E. E. Hertz	Cleveland, Ohio	W 9 Y Z V	Ben Misniewski	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 D M E	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.			
W 8 E D R	W. O. Beck	Toledo, Ohio			
W 8 G H X	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.			
W 8 I Y L	Bruce H. Ganoung	Olean, N. Y.			
W 8 K C L	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.			
W 8 L H U	H. W. Walker	Akron, Ohio			
W 8 L Q T	J. H. Melvin	Rochester, N. Y.			

## Canada

VE 3 A H Z	Thomas Yates	Beaverdams, Ont.
VE 3 G K	Sid Burnett	Toronto, Ont.
VE 4 A B M	E. K. Watson	Lethbridge, Alta.
VE 4 E O	W. R. Savage	Lethbridge, Alta.

## FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

loss to his family, should impress upon us the transitory nature of life and the need for fostering better relations amongst us.

Brother Knoller informs me that he is a brand new papa. Her name, he says, is Sheila Arlene. That's number two. Three more and he will be up with Eddie Cantor.

Remember, boys, that this is your column. If you have any news you would like to see in print, write me at 24 Patten Place, Newark, or phone Waverly 3-3786. If you don't agree with what I say at times, just laugh. Life isn't serious enough to get angry over a little thing like that. Remember that my opinions, like anyone else's, may be cock-eyed at any time. However, no matter what you do or think, don't let it keep you from reading the WORKER.

EMIL A. CIALLELLA.

## L. U. NO. B-53, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:  
Well, it is almost vacation time, so better get in a line or two before I go to the call of the fish.

Brother Joe Cloughley, who has been climbing the big sticks for over 25 years, fell out of a cherry tree while plucking some of the delicious pie fruit for his wife and is still off the job with a lame back and other sore spots too numerous to mention.

Brother Joe Theibaut has returned to work after being off two weeks from a broken finger. Yes, the light trouble car tool box lid fell on it and caused a very painful injury to his hand.

Brother Laurence Langley, who has been off since February, is back on the job, having received serious burns. How? Went to bed with a cigarette lit and when he woke up the

bed was a mass of flames, so we are very glad to see him back at work.

We had another fish fry and six Brothers, headed by Brother Martin, came up from Ottawa, Kans. All took home a fish or two as evidence that they had attended in order to satisfy their wives. A good time was had by all, and after six half-barrels of beer had been consumed in washing down the fish, ham, cheese and goose liver, they all headed back for Ottawa. We are glad to have our out-of-town members attend these affairs and as the charge is only 50 cents per member everyone gets their money's worth. After renting the hall and paying all expenses, I have \$8.95 cash left over so will have to figure on another outing soon.

The board of public utilities of Kansas City, Kans., has added almost double capacity to the plant and expects to start the



addition to full capacity about July 15. They have also just completed a new underground, 13,200-volt feeder from the plant to the Phillips Petroleum Co. We have two other feeders, 13,200-volt lines, tied into Phillips now. These are overhead lines and will be used as stand-by service lines.

Brother Petty, of the I. O., who has been stationed in this district, has been transferred to other territory. We will say that Brother Petty is a mighty fine man, not only for the I. O. but his heart and soul are directly concerned with each local and every member. Brother Cox, who is in this district during the absence of Brother Petty, has some big shoes to fill, so we are wishing him all the luck in the world.

We are anticipating a 40-hour week in the near future, instead of 44 hours. The new addition to the electric light and water plant makes it one of the finest in the country and we as employees are very proud of the fact that it is a growing, city-owned industry, with a present force of 507 employees and not a man has been laid off during the depression on account of any reduction in forces.

Brother William ("Baldy") Odell finished his twenty-fifth year for the board of public utilities November 26, 1937, and is still going strong. He is the oldest troubleman in point of service, but all the troublemen have been with the company no short time, take it from me, for I have been employed 15 years and they were all old-timers when I went to work.

Our financial secretary, William Burkrey, bet on Schmeling and he lost his money so fast that his fingers still burn. He also had a ticket on the Irish sweepstakes and can't for the life of him figure how he lost both ways.

"PEG."

#### L. U. NO. B-57, SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

Editor:

Summer having made its final entry, according to the calendar, one living in this "neck of the woods" can't help but notice how really true it applies here. Having had a wonderfully cool spring this warm weather really brings out the "grease."

In my last letter I mentioned that I hoped to be able to report considerable progress in our negotiations with the power company. Our case has been pending in the hands of the NLRB for some time, and for that reason we have not much news to report. However, the situation does look much brighter.

We had some misfortune recently in that one of our old members, Brother Jack Hise-man, passed on. Brother William Myers, when in the midst of negotiations had to get his leg broken. He is well on the improvement now, however, and all the Brothers wish him a speedy recovery. Brother Gene Gail-lac, from the Bay District, is now in here, filling Bill's shoes, and we feel confident that negotiations with the company will continue and will soon be brought to a satisfactory ending.

Election of officers was completed at our last meeting, and most all of the old officers were reelected. There were only three or four replacements, and I, as your scribe, happened to be one of them. Brother Derbyshire now holds this job, and here's hoping that we will hear from him regularly in the future. Before I forget I am reminded to thank most heartily the Brothers who lost out in election for the wonderful services they performed, and we hope they will continue to function as much as ever in the future.

Now as to the work problem. In our line crews our boys have held out pretty well, for we have only had one layoff so far, and that

was mostly seasonal, and so far we have had no cuts in wages. In our plants, especially the steam plants, there have been numerous layoffs, due to lack of power demand. The large mines have all closed down, but we feel that they will soon open up, which, of course, will be a benefit to all in this locality. In this territory we depend pretty much on the power load from the mines, and when they close down it immediately affects us.

It won't be long now until we will again be compelled to either throw our radio out or listen to another series of political ballyhoo, which in the end means nothing. I wonder how long it will be before the people of this country will wake up to the fact that we are living in a technological age, that our technological development and the profit motive are the big reasons we are in this recession, depression, or "what have you?" I wonder when they, the people, will realize that all the politicians from here to — cannot remedy this situation and that only those, the technicians, who have brought on this technological development, can bring us out of this muddled situation. Whoever heard of a large manufacturing concern hiring a politician to run one of their machines or any part of their business? It just wouldn't work, neither will it work in running this country, which is now running about 98 per cent extraneous energy and about 2 per cent manpower. You may think that I want to turn this over to business. Not so, because business does not seem to know what is wrong. I say, and this is not original with me, that the technicians got us into this mess, now let them get us out of it. First, run the country as you would any industrial plant, and second, production for use.

I could go on blowing off for hours, but I won't, I only hope I will cause someone to think out of the old channels that they have been conditioned to all their lives.

R. L. POWELL.

#### L. U. NO. 66, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

We got loose on the fifth and had an old-fashioned beer and sandwich get-together. And believe me, we sure did gather. It just looks like sometimes nearly everybody takes a notion to show up, and then at times they all want to stay home. You fellows have all seen it like that—I know you have.

I came to Texas March 8, 1881. I have shinned fewer sticks lately than I have in a long time, but I do decorate one once in a while. Went out last week and made a few.

It is getting sort of warm around here, but it does that every summer. Maybe when the Chinks and the Japs and our neighbors across the border and those across the Atlantic get through arguing and keeping us all bothered while we are trying to think, we will be able to get busy on our home work—get lined out in a big way.

Brother Bob Morris was just up—looking better and better and still wearing a smile. When you meet a few like him and Shorty Callender and Cagen Smithy, who have taken it right on the chin and never weakened, it makes you feel like you have some to be proud of.

Well, I am going to agitate another little feed. I feel like somehow we must have left out something.

Just got my WORKER, but have not had time to check it all over. But I can see from here that I am going to like it. Figure something to comment on next time.

C. R. POPE.

#### L. U. NO. 70, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

Local No. 70 has been a stranger in the JOURNAL since reorganization, but we have passed our fourth birthday and while we are small in numbers we are big in determination, which has kept the ball rolling despite stiff opposition from all sides.

To celebrate our fourth birthday and to express our appreciation to the members and their friends, we put on a stag party which was very well attended and enjoyed by all. The entertainment started off with exhibitions of Turkish and Hawaiian dances by one of a team of girl entertainers. Did "Duke" Stevens get hot? Between dances one of the girls sang songs, with piano solos by the man. After this a competitive dance was arranged between a girl and "Honest John" Johnson doing the "big apple," which was won by the girl. Brother Butler furnished music on the piano and an entertainer played guitar and harmonica so the boys could dance. And did "Bill" Love and Eddie Coffren shake their hoofs along with "Honest John" Johnson?

Plenty of beer dished out by Brother Bill Bollier and sandwiches served buffet style. Things followed their natural order in card games and African golf until the sun came over the mountain.

P. H. O'KEEFE.

#### L. U. NO. B-77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

Special Notice! I am sorry that due to things beyond our control, the date and place of our annual get-together have been changed from Shady Beach on July 23 to Lake Wilderness on Saturday, July 30.

I have been so busy working on the P. S. P. & L. Co.'s agreement that I have not had time to gather a story together, so will have to leave a lot until some time later.

E. Bergman and Slim Nunn send their best wishes to Benny Cook and Mel Manzel, of Local No. 17, and I add that they are getting fat from eating the good food and enjoying the swell weather out here. Dave Klienman writes me from Sacramento, Calif., that he is planning on returning to his old stamping grounds around Minnesota very soon, but expects to make it back to the coast by the time the World's Fair in San Francisco gets completed. Take good care of him, boys, and forgive him if he seems a little touched when he talks about the West Coast.

To Brother Maunsell, of B-429, I'll get what dope I can on this high tension D. C. line and let you know through these pages what I find.

Next month sees the Washington State Federation of Labor's convention at Yakima, Wash., starting July 11. There should be a good bit of news come from there this year, as Local No. B-77 will have a regular army of delegates, if they send all that they are entitled to.

The local has set up a safety committee that has taken its first tottering steps to help with the problem of getting safe and sane working laws and adequate compensation laws in action, and I hope that this will prove a really important and permanent thing, as it can do labor some real good in this state.

I would like to see an article written on the new news facsimile transmission system where one can get the news fresh from the radio each morning upon arising. The only trouble that I can find with the system is that it is not equipped with a news propaganda sifter so we could eliminate some of the junk we get in the regular papers.

IRVING PATTEE.



## L. U. NO. B-86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Editor:

It looks like the electrical industry has been given to banquets these past two months. April 23, Local Union No. B-86 marked its thirty-ninth anniversary with a banquet, floor-show and dance, as reported in the May JOURNAL, and on May 12, 48 members of Local Union No. B-86 attended an "Old Timers" dinner at the Rochester Turn Verein, given by the Electrical Association of Rochester, Inc. Altogether, 243 men who have been connected with the electrical industry, well, as far back as 1883, attended this dinner, and as usual, Local No. B-86 carried off the "honors" with Brother Harry Merrill describing some of his experiences back in '83. The dinner brought together men who hadn't seen each other in 25 years; men who at one time worked together, but who drifted into other branches of the industry and were lost to one another all that time.

The "Old Timers" dinner was a great success and we all hope to see it perpetuated, in fact there was a lot of talk about it and "Tom" Yawger, an official of the Rochester Gas & Electric Co., was appointed permanent chairman by the toastmaster, Clarence Wheeler, and concurred in by the people present.

As we have mentioned in this column several times in years past, back in 1931 we followed the inspiration of the then International President, Brother Harry H. Broach, and his able assistant, Brother Ed Bieretz, and put Local Union No. B-86 on a business basis. We installed a business office with our financial secretary on duty eight hours a day and a new, wide-awake business manager. We adopted the "Baltimore (L. U. No. B-28) card system; we adopted an hourly system of dues payments (in other words, we pay dues according to the number of hours worked); we adopted an unemployment assessment whereby those who worked 40 hours per month or more paid pro rata (according to the number of hours worked) towards the dues of those who were unemployed. We thereby held our local union together (no member was lost throughout the depression through nonpayment of dues). We upheld the wage standards in Rochester and did our bit to the International Office in the form of a maintained per capita.

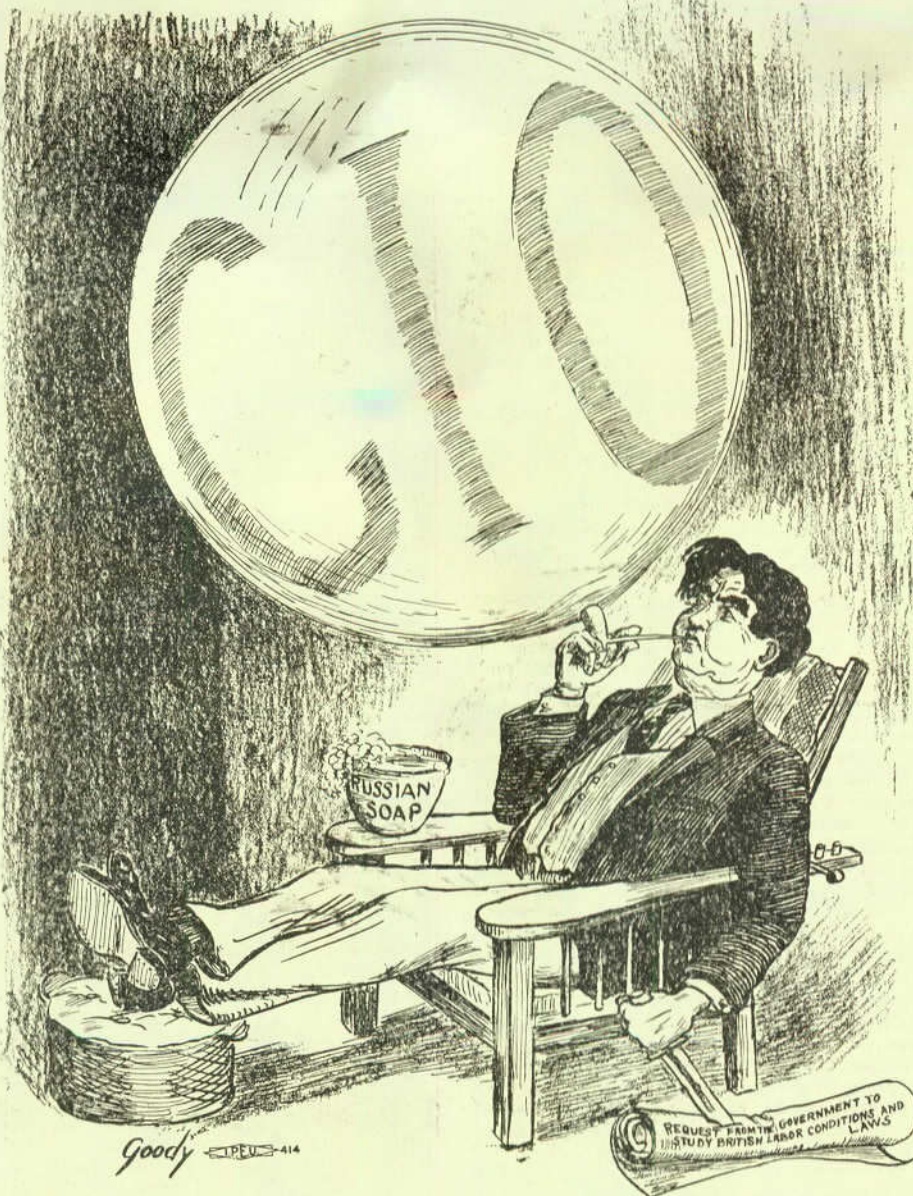
Through solidarity we have built our local union until now it is the strongest, most powerful and most militant in the building trades of Rochester, and we are proud to say that we command the wholesale respect of the electrical contractors.

Through the leadership of Business Manager Bruczicki, we have organized 99 per cent of the neon sign companies. One company decided to be the 1 per cent. His men left him, former customers patronized union sign companies until, in desperation (in order to claim he ran a "union" shop), he tried to sign up with the C. I. O., but the C. I. O. would not take him. That was two years ago. The 99 per cent are still with us and are glad to be members of Local Union No. B-86.

Then our business manager organized the panelboard makers of the T. H. Green Co. and the Electric Panelboard Co., the only companies making panelboxes in Rochester. We have signed agreements with these employers. At the same time the motormen of the T. H. Green Co. were organized also.

With the addition of the Samson United Co., makers of electrical heating devices, to Local Union No. 86 as "B" members, we had ample need of our business set-up.

At this time our president, "Eddie" Connell, appointed Brother Charles Knight, who did such good organizing work on the old



Drawn especially for Electrical Workers' Journal by Goody

F. E. R. A. and the P. W. A., as chairman of our organizing committee to work with our business manager. With his help and the comprehensive data furnished us from the International Office's Research Department, we organized the operators of radio station WSAY and the sound men of the Smith Radio Sales Co.

Our committee is now negotiating with the operators of the Stromberg-Carlson station, WHAM, and we hope that next month we can report that they have been signed up. That leaves one station, the Gannett newspaper's station, WHEC.

About four years ago our business manager had the operators of WHEC and WHAM almost signed. We were an "A" local then and the radio operators thought our dues were too high. Instead, they joined the American Telegraphers and Operators' Union (an independent union), whose dues were about 50 cents a month with no representation here on the field and no affiliated unions to help them in case of trouble.

Our organizing committee feels sure, from personal contact with these men, that they realize now that only a union such as Local Union No. B-86, affiliated with the A. F. of L., can ever truly represent them and raise their wage and working standards.

This past week, May 16-21, Brother Ted Weyn, our international organizer for the neon sign industry and a representative of the A. F. of L., was with us and inducted nine glass benders into Local Union No. B-86, they to meet with the 30 some odd sign erectors.

Local Union No. B-86 is very proud of our progress since our "New Deal" of 1931. The results throughout the depression, and especially our increase in membership these past two years or so, speak volumes.

This past summer and fall (1937) was a banner year for Local Union No. B-86 as regards to the amount of work. All our men were working. We even had a few travelers from down around Hornell working with us. Some very fine jobs were done and your press secretary took quite a number of pictures (which is his hobby) of some of these jobs. They might prove of interest to you Brothers in other cities, so next month I will try to send in a few for publication in the JOURNAL.

Your press secretary long has felt the need of something tangible in the way of information of the history of the I. B. E. W. Being 39 years old ourselves (only eight years younger than the Brotherhood), Local Union No. B-86 knew some of the



trials and tribulations of the early struggles of the organizers and of the Brotherhood, but they were only word-of-mouth pictures. Our "old timers," such as "Bill" Cook, the late Harry Sherman, the late "Chris" Toeffler, Harry Merrill and others, all have and had stories to tell of those days and at our thirty-ninth anniversary banquet President Connell painted some vivid word pictures of our early struggles, but we still lacked written stories and facts.

Recently the International Office sent our local about 25 copies of "Your Membership in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers" that fills this long-felt want. They will assist our organizing committee immeasurably, and if our International Secretary will take notice and send us some more they will be greatly appreciated.

C. E. MEADE.

### L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

#### Monthly Boost

To George Mahoney for his friendly gesture on nomination night.

On Saturday, June 25, Local No. 103 held its biennial election of officers. At exactly nine o'clock the signal was given by the chairman of the election committee, Jack Noonan, to get under way. All the candidates for the many offices left the post, so to speak, and kept plugging all day long with the hope of winning. It was, as usual, the hottest day of the month and many pounds of flesh oozed away during the long, sultry afternoon. One of the highlights of the afternoon was the capture of a hand organ by "Sergeant Major" Fred Wolf. Freddie and his squad waylaid the organ grinder on Tremont Street and backed his two-wheeled instrument into the drill hall of the school. "Oh, oh, Mamma, I wanna Marry the Electrician Boy" broke loose from inside this horrible music box, while Sergeant Wolf was passing around the tambourine. What a collection of antiques he received! Among other things, there was a piece of Jack Noonan's T. D. pipe, some old cigar butts, discarded chews, pieces of straw hats, one half-pint bottle, Dixie Davis' cane and Shonka's peeper.

At one minute before five o'clock, Brother Ray Powers leaped out of a taxi in front of the school, organized a squad of huskies headed by Danny Foster and Benny McLeod to run interference for him and just made the barrier in time to vote. And you a schoolteacher, Ray! How could you be late?

This election was run off with the usual friendly spirit, and no little credit must be given to Bill Doyle and Jack Regan for ironing out a few difficulties caused by the forgetfulness of some of the Brothers. Listed below are the officers elected to steer the course of Local No. 103 through the ragged shoals of a yet-unfinished depression: President, Frank L. Kelly; recording secretary, Robert W. Griffin; treasurer, Jimmie Kilroe; financial secretary, Jack Regan; and business manager, Bill Doyle, were re-elected without opposition, which, in our humble opinion, is a compliment to services well rendered. Those chosen for the executive board are Ed Carroll, Morris Berkowitz and Major Capelle, re-elected, with Charley Buckley and Eddie Berry finishing in a dead heat for fourth position. This tie for fourth place will take plenty of deep thinking to straighten out. Our examining board is made up of Walter J. Monahan and John Farrell, re-elected, with James Riley, Fred Sheehan and Henry Hurford as the new members to the board. Charlie Buckley and Jack Regan were re-elected to represent the local at the Massa-

chusetts State Electrical Workers' convention. Business Manager Bill Doyle, Ed Carroll, Jimmie Kilroe, Bill Sheehan and Charlie Buckley were elected to the state branch convention.

Sam Parker's intention of remaining in Panama created a vacancy in the vice presi-



Business Manager Bill Doyle and Ed Carroll, being checked in to vote at L. U. No. 103's election of officers. Inspector George Monahan does the checking.



The big Boston local has all modern improvements. Here Financial Secretary Jack Regan's vote is being registered by the automatic voting machine.

dent's chair which, of course, had to be filled. Former Business Manager Joe Murphy, former Vice President Stanley Barton and the writer made up a three-cornered contest which was a friendly little bout and was won by your humble servant, for which, boys, many thanks. I pray that my efforts as vice president will reflect credit upon our local union and to you who reposed a great condence in me. I look toward my responsibility with much pleasure. Again, many thanks!

I cannot pass without mentioning that the election committee, composed of Jack Noonan, chairman; Dan Cauty, Harry White, George Monahan, Sr., George Mahoney and Johnnie Burke, are to be congratulated for the fine handling of a tremendous responsibility.

#### Another Monthly Boost

To Bill Horneman, who drove 300 miles to work and vote for a friend.

JOSEPH A. SLATTERY.

### L. U. NO. 143, HARRISBURG, PA.

Editor:

In accordance with Article XIX, of the International Constitution, Local Union No. 143 held its biennial election of officers and before this appears in print the installation will be over, with "Skipper" Moore called back to take command by a unanimous vote.

The life of local unions, like that of individuals, seems to run in cycles; sometimes all is harmonious, while again for no apparent reason everything is hectic and the fraternal part suffers a severe decline. With all good wishes to our new officers, ye scribe feels that the outgoing officers, headed by Brother Witmer, should be called on to take a bow in acknowledgment of work well done, especially along the lines of harmonious relations, not only among the membership of No. 143 but with our employers, our sister locals and the general public.

Brother C. G. Moore is no stranger in the chair, this being his second or third term and if my memory does not fail me, "Ching" is a quick man with a gavel when the occasion demands it.

At the other end of the hall will be found "Eddie" Schaffner, who 20 some years ago joined up with No. 143, but during the interim has had a paid up card in more locals than even he could remember off hand.

"Watch-Dog" Hocker, he of the loud speaker, ran a solo race for treasurer and every time a raid on the crock is planned "Johnny" lets out an "Oh, yeah!" and we right away pass on to the next order of business.

If there is one pipe bender in the local union that can take it better than "Sugar," he hasn't let it be known yet at any of the outings, so perhaps that is why we elected him to write out the official receipts. Robert E. Redmond will be the name in the lower right hand corner.

Back in '22, on account of the shopmen's strike, I deposited my green card in No. 143 and at that time Amos "Dick" Morrow took down the evidence. Well, the boys called him back after many years as recording secretary, although at the present time, due to poor health, A. H. is not so active at the trade; in fact the story goes that he is in the slot machine racket with police protection (collects for the city parking meters).

"Sunny Jim" Stoll is head bouncer or foreman and at all "E" board meetings takes the beer off the dumb-waiter, service plus.

The next guy, or "The Flying Dutchman," is a tough assignment. If I said what I think of him I would be accused of trying to suck in with the business manager, and a lot of members of the I. B. E. W. know what happens if you say anything about the "Big Shot" and he gets it in for you. Therefore I will only admit that everyone seems to feel that Charles R. Gerbig is the right man for the damn tough job.

Among other things, applicants agree to take an examination and for the next two years all prospective members will have to satisfy Brothers Stoll, Moore and Schaffner first. The "E" board will be "Hen" Witmer, Ira Davis, "Watch-That-Guy" Schaffner and "I'll Tell You Fellows One Thing" Hocker, plus the writer, who will attend when possible.

If this is printed at all, I know everyone will say with me, "Thank the Lord, the election is over."

"CLARK OF HARRISBURG."



## L. U. NO. 159, MADISON, WIS.

Editor:

Another month drawing to a close reminds me that it is time to get that letter off to the WORKER, so I'll start off with a message to Local Union No. 135, of La Crosse, Wis. What happened to the pictures Brother Franklin Neuman took of the Allis-Chalmers job? We have been watching for them and also a letter, but to date nothing has appeared. I am sure everyone would be interested in some of the pictures and some facts about the job. Let's hear from you, 135. It isn't every day that a small local such as you are has a job requiring 20 wiremen.

Now just a few words about local conditions: Business in the building line is very slow here this spring. About one-third of our boys are still men of leisure, and a goodly share of those who are working are only getting in part time. The addition to the Memorial Union Building and three men's dormitories at the University of Wisconsin are under construction, but as yet they are not ready for any electrical work. Both these jobs will be done by local contractors, and while they are not big jobs by any means, they will provide work for a few of our men for a couple of months. There are also a few houses under construction, but houses do not mean much to electricians any more, as they only average about three or four days' work each.

It seems strange that a home builder will spend hundreds of dollars for tile bathrooms, air conditioning, brick and cut stone veneer, landscaping, etc., but if the bids on wiring are over \$150 he raises the roof. Who is to blame for such a condition? Manufacturers and dealers have spent thousands of dollars advertising appliances, architects have come a long way in specifying more outlets, but still Mr. John Q. Public has not been fully persuaded that he should spend the money necessary for adequate wiring of good quality. Does the fault lie with the contractor, who, in order to get a job, bids so low that he has to cut the corners wherever possible in order to break even? Is it the fault of the wireman on the job in not selling enough extras? Or are the so-called "high wages" paid to wiremen to blame? I cannot conceive of the last mentioned being the reason, since the labor is such a small percentage of the job. Regardless of where the blame lies, the fact remains that the electrical work is always the smallest job on any building; usually only about 2 or 3 per cent of the total cost.

The Madison airport, now under construction three miles northeast of the city, is being built by the city of Madison with W. P. A. labor and funds. When completed this will be the second largest and best equipped airport in the country. I am happy to report that through the efforts of our business manager, Brother Adolph Nelson, the electrical work on this project is 100 per cent union and is likely to remain so until completion, which will probably be next fall. I will try to give some more complete information and pictures of this project in a future letter.

Yours for more and better wiring.

A. W. BAHR.

## L. U. NO. B-163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Editor:

The reporters of the women's auxiliaries of the Brotherhood are giving excellent account of their stewardship through the medium of the JOURNAL, in their agitation for a bigger and more wide-spread organization. Sincerity, honesty of purpose and mutual accord in any endeavor is an inspiration. The custodian and supervisor of a home—

wife or whoever's lot it may be—is obligated in a sacred calling, and enchainment to her cause and principles involved for better or for worse.

The appeal of the women for an international auxiliary is very gratifying to all who realize the importance of the educational medium it becomes, and the benefits of wives' and mothers' co-operation in the purchase of goods with union-earned money in line with the principles of the union label leagues, against the sweat-shop and unfair competition.

The label of union labor is the emblem of skill, fair practices, justice and social security, ringing out the acclaim of civil liberty and democracy. St. Paul said that a man that doesn't take care of his own house is a fool.

Women—wives and mothers of the members of the Brotherhood and other relatives, with your great sense of reasoning and righteous passion for good, using your collective purchasing power to strike in unison at the bargaining counter against all sales and purchase of the products of unfair competition, will accomplish more than a strike on the industrial field in the strife for economic emancipation.

Since my young days and entrance into the Brotherhood I have acquired the habit of reading the JOURNAL each month from cover to cover and always find it interesting as well as educational. I am a benefactor of the wonderful logic contained, as well as the technical enlightenment and general information revealed through its columns. The JOURNAL is improving with age and the capable handling of things and masterly set-up of the editor is a crowning approach. The latter has great patience with me and keeps my articles from boiling over. Particularly it is gratifying to read the trade review reports and the display of wisdom and technique of the local scribes, both men and women. The Associated Press, or the radio news, has nothing on them in the art of the dissemination of information. Seriously speaking, I read all the letters you scribes have published, and I look for you with disappointment in the months you fail to respond. Keep up the good work, local scribes and other participators.

I have not heard from the following Brothers for a few months: Willard F. Barber, from Rozelle, N. J.; George E. Donalds, South Plainfield, N. J.; Jack Mosley, Philadelphia; Jack Parks, Baltimore, Md., and Bill Maller, Washington, D. C.

The picture of the delegates of the Brotherhood to the meeting of the newly formed Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, shows a healthy growth of our craft in our great state; many old timers were in the show of faces in the photograph, proving you can't keep a good man down, and the whole bunch put up a fine appearance. Eugene Burke represented our local.

Local business and work is trailing along with no apparent change in sight. Yours for a reunited labor and progress for the Brotherhood.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH.

## L. U. NO. 240, MUSCATINE, IOWA

Editor:

A happy gang. Members of Local No. 240, I. B. E. W., working for the Muscatine municipal electric plant. Front row (left to right): Fred Wingerter, Henry Behrens, Charles Davis, Howard Frye, Ben Batchelor, Fred Wilson, Lewis Smalley, August Miller. Second row: Charles Hayes, Charles Kallenberger, Art Herrick, E. M. Healey, Charles Duncan, Gene Winder, Herbert Bendle, Bert De Camp, W. A. Wells. Back row: Roy Litz, Del C. Martin, Jack O'Neal, Charles Erdman,

William Moore, Seward Hathaway, Clyde Bauguess, John Behrens, Archie Long, E. D. Haroff, Max Oldenberg, John Boyer, C. W. Huber, Al McGill, George W. Hazlett, Ralph Schmalz, George Farrier.

Muscatine municipal electric is nearly 100 per cent organized. We are planning to have a big picnic July 10.

CLYDE BAUGUESS.

## L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Well, the Remington Rand strike is over and (copyreader take notice) I have a new ribbon for the old typewriter. Congress has gone home. Ho, hum! It must be awful lonesome for you folks in Washington, D. C. (the "D. C." meaning Democratic Center). Pity the poor taxi drivers, lowering themselves to accepting cash fares again. But our own representatives are still looking after our interests there. Our International Officers have their fingers on the pulse of the government without the cry of adjournment. While the governmental officials are repairing their political fences, ours are still guarding our wall of defense.

Congress convenes and Congress adjourns, but the affairs of the people go on forever. But ain't it funny how many kinds of men it takes to make a Congress? Some are for labor. Some are against labor. While some labor for the majority vote, if it is labor or capital. The original WPA (Wide Political Associations) was originated in Congress years ago, and leaning on shovels is nothing new; yet the mud thrown by the WPA really fills ditches and is constructive, while the mud that Congress throws is not only destructive and non-creative but instead of draining it floods the country with propaganda. Any man can get on the WPA at starvation wages but one must be smart to get in Congress. Smart enough to support the C. of C. in his district, if he likes his job. Smooth enough to cover up any promise made to labor in his campaign. And dumb enough to ask labor to support him again. And the \$! of it is that labor is dumb enough to do it.

There are four ways of making a living: Professional, inheritance, work, or get in politics—the latter to be paid by the taxation of the first three. Any worker in industry from executive down to the lowest form of labor becomes a part of production and is held responsible to his immediate superior, and dismissal is his reward for failure to recognize his authority. But in Congress it seems to be some kind of violation to agree with the chief. The President is trying to feed 130,000,000 people, while a Congressman has his own family, including all relatives and friends, to think about.

Can you laboring men imagine how bright things would look for you now if we did not maintain a headquarters of learned men in Washington to look after our interests—men who understand our needs and who devote their time to our needs, men who have given the best time of their lives to the betterment of labor? Imagine, if you can, what labor would be getting in the way of compensation today, if for the many years past we had had no Department of Labor in Washington, and no International Office to look after our interests and to lobby for those bills that mean so much to us, as a laboring group.

And try to imagine if you can that these billions of dollars that have fed America were distributed by our Congressmen like seeds were a few years back. And contracts were awarded before projects were started. In certain districts Democrats would starve while in other districts Republicans would perish.





MUSCATINE (IOWA) MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC PLANT IS NEARLY 100 PER CENT ORGANIZED AND RAPIDLY NEARING THAT GOAL. Here they are, members of L. U. No. 240.

In our own state of Ohio, if it were in the power of our state officials to administer to the needs of the unemployed, I can picture two armies—on one side, great masses of starving workers being whipped into shape by troops of Ohio National Guards, fed by funds supplied by the utilities, whose employees are being overlorded by employees of tree trimming experts, who seem to be in the only industry in the state whose employees are not required to join a labor organization, but who seem to be working steady for the various utilities of the state. Because our governor is the head kingfish of the Davey Tree Surgery Co., please won't some kind-hearted representative of the A. F. of L. call on this superman of politics and try to organize them into a union? Men have been transferred from Toledo for becoming too friendly with union men. The Nelson Tree Co. employees are competitors of this governor's company, and must govern themselves according to the Davey Co. They are willing to organize if the mightiest of all will allow his employees to, so please help us in this fight to have union built lines trimmed by union tree trimmers. Thank you!

Please change the address of Louis Shertinger, from 2124 Forest to 1316 Page St., Toledo. Yes, sir; Louis has moved again. Score, Louis nine and Brunner 11.

Frank Stevenson was slightly burned recently, but fortunately was able to continue on the job. Bob Showaker has taken over the duties of caretaker of the estate of our chairman during his vacation.

Special duties have kept Martin Graham from his first love, driving for Hank Tansley, but on June 27 he again took over his duties. Lucky Graham! How do you do it? I know this is a worry off your mind?

A gang recently called at Harry Hoover's house to paint his house. After the first coat Harry decided to finish it himself. He says it is cheaper. Carl McMullen visited Turkey Foots Rock on the Maumee River during his vacation recently in quest of the mighty bass. Beautiful scenery, says Mack.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

#### L. U. NO. 275, MUSKOGON, MICH.

Editor:

The weather gets warmer, the work has picked up a little of late, the mosquitoes bite harder, but the darn fish don't co-operate.

"Cap" Lang and his crew are still working on the S. S. Illinois, trying to get it in shape to pass the steamship inspectors. Boy, what tough guys—and what a tough job!

The local members and their families are looking forward to the annual picnic—the first Saturday in August. This is one day when work and troubles are forgotten. The committee is picked and is now trying to select a picnic grounds to please everyone.

The auditing committee has the books balanced—and without a scale, "so they say."

Two of our Brothers, City Electrical Inspector Gerst and State Inspector Hague, are recovering from a bad auto accident which happened last week while they were en route to an inspectors' meeting at Jackson. A head-on collision in which seven people were hurt. Lucky they're alive, but Brother Gerst's new Chevrolet looks like an "accordeen."

Brother "Les" Hartley is going "down the aisle" next week, and as my wife reads this, all I can say is, "best of luck, Les."

Some scribe has invited "Butch Hitler" to come over and learn something. We could save him the trouble by sending over an inmate of one of our asylums to show him how to run the country he has now.

The Building Trades Council has set up a badly needed central office. Through the tireless efforts of Brother Jack Littel the thing has gone over big.

Representative F. M. Harris was in town working on the Consumers' Power Co. Had two Brothers from New York with him.

Brother Charles Nelson is improving slowly. Here's to a quick recovery for a fine member of the I. B. E. W.

TED CREVIER.

#### L. U. NO. B-309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor:

Again it becomes one of my multiplicity of duties to inform the Brothers through this wonderful and interesting educational JOURNAL that we are still the Challenger.

I say this not boasting, but proud of the fact that I have been president for the past two years. We have had two of the most successful years in the history of Local Union No. B-309, to my knowledge, which dates from January 1, 1910, and, Brothers, what is the answer? Co-operation—everyone of my constituents a watch-dog—regardless of his classification.

Whenever any member sees someone working at the electrical game, whether he be on a pole, hanging a sign or installing a meter loop, if he is not recognized he is asked for a card—and he better have one.

We have had the heartiest co-operation from the International Office, so why shouldn't any local be a perfect success with that kind of support?

After due consideration of all 110 members of Local Union No. B-814, of Clinton, Mo., they decided to merge with our Local Union No. B-309, and we are glad to have them with us part of our large, happy family; all for one and one for all, and as they are a real bunch of union men, we are very proud of them, to say the least.

About February, 1937, Local Union No. 805, of Jefferson City, Mo., 135 members, merged with Local Union No. B-309 and have been making wonderful progress. They have a bunch of hard, wide-awake Brothers in this district who are on their toes at all times.

They have just held the Missouri State Federation convention at Moberly, Mo., and from all reports the convention was quite a success. We were fortunate in having two delegates, Brother Harry Major, who represented Jefferson City Central Body, and Brother Hunziker, from our local. Both served on very important committees, Brother



Major on resolutions and Brother Hunziker on legislative.

Since the starting of this article I have had to go to the hospital for a hernia operation, and this is the third day after operation, and to say that I am progressing extraordinarily is putting it mildly. I am in St. Luke's Hospital in St. Louis, Mo., and just two beds from me is Brother George Murry, of Local Union No. 1. He has a stomach ailment which they are diagnosing, and we are hoping for a speedy recovery for him.

Brothers, I am now going to request that no Brother belonging to the I. B. E. W. asks to be excused on Labor Day. Boys, if you could only see the prestige and respect it gives our locals, especially when negotiating and signing contracts and agreements, then you would realize how important it is. I hope I hear more about this from some of our scribes in our next month's JOURNAL.

The doctor just asked me if I got paid for writing this article, and that if I didn't, I should just forget about it this month. I said, "Yes, Doctor, I get paid, but if I told you the amount you wouldn't believe me. I have been paid years in advance. I get \$1.65 an hour and the best working conditions of any trade in this locality."

Now, with a report of election of officers, I will call it a day: President, James Altic; vice president, C. Seibert; recording secretary, A. J. Frey; treasurer, F. R. Rauch; business manager, A. L. Wegener; executive board, A. B. Touchette, E. P. Doyle, B. H. Boskamp, William Emge, R. Eastman and A. Currie; linemen's examining board, C. Caldwell, R. Camerer; wiremen's examining board, Henry Digman and A. P. Dohl.

JIM ALTIC.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

I am an enthusiastic reader of the JOURNAL and have contributed articles to it for a number of years as press secretary of this local.

After reading a majority of the articles sent in by various scribes, I am often puzzled to know what to write about and I often wonder if we are not getting away from the original intent of this section of the JOURNAL. Frankly, I feel that local union press secretaries should try to confine their press articles to news in connection with the trade or industry, especially as it affects their own locality. These items would be especially interesting to members who are living away from their home locals and are eager to know what is happening there. I know from my own experience that I have often been hungry for news of my home local when I am away from it, and I always looked to the JOURNAL for relief.

I think a portion of each local's press article should contain some news of local interest. In my opinion that is the original intent of the duties of press secretary and the purpose of this section of the JOURNAL. If we followed along these lines, we could compare electrical trade problems of our own locality with others. These articles could include methods or suggestions of gaining improvements in the trade or ways of overcoming obstacles that confront us. Some subjects of especial interest to all of us are in regard to new agreements, open shop competition, wiring methods, organizing the non-union field.

If more writing was done on these subjects it would help others write on the same subjects and we would get a lot of beneficial information every month. It is the only way I know of learning what other locals are doing.



### Featured at Label Show

This model of the "Queen Mary," built by Floyd Baumann, a member of Elmira, N. Y., Local No. 139, I. B. E. W., was a feature of the union label display at the "Elmira on Parade" exposition at the Elmira Armory in May.

The label display, containing the labels of 28 organizations, was mounted on a board 12 feet square. The Electrical Workers' label, over two feet square, occupied a space near the center of the board, and was visible the full length of the exhibition hall. Local No. 139 co-assisted the Elmira Central Trades Assembly, sponsors of the exhibit. Brother Baumann is a delegate to the assembly and a member of the central body's union label committee, which had charge of the display.

Personally, I am more interested in correspondence printed in the JOURNAL which contains local union news as well as political and economic viewpoints of the writer. I think the Editor of the JOURNAL should endeavor to get press secretaries to contribute more items of local interest along with their other writing. If there are any big jobs contemplated or serious troubles in any particular locality, let's hear about them in the JOURNAL, so we'll all know what is going on.

Articles of this nature are much easier to write about, and I think it would encourage more scribes to send in something each month. Then, too, I believe that more of our members would read this section if it contained more news of local interest pertaining directly to the industry.

I offer this as constructive criticism of the JOURNAL "correspondence" section. I think the JOURNAL is a top-notch trade magazine. I am proud of it and read it from cover to cover, so please do not misunderstand my viewpoint in this matter.

Since I have already written my share of this space I cannot touch on these local items as suggested, but I promise to write something along that line next month. We have an election coming up and I should have plenty to write about, because the undercurrent seems to be that the majority want to "clean house."

CLARENCE GRIMM.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONTARIO  
Editor:

Well, it is a long time since this scrivener has sent a letter to the JOURNAL, but he hopes you electrical technicians, craftsmen and

plain, everyday spoon-and-whistle fellows who followed us in days gone by are still hanging onto your cards and keeping a weather eye on Local 353 at Toronto, Can.

We are quite proud of ourselves, particularly at this time. Just a week ago we had our elections and feel that, despite topsyturvy conditions in the business world, the membership of this organization has managed to hold its head through nine tough seasons. It is doubtful whether any organization, faced with the conditions confronting No. 353, would have the good sense to return the president and business manager by acclamation, as was done here. The same applied to the treasurer, Johnnie Dolson, while the recording secretary, Stan. Melville, was also elected without a ballot.

Backing up these four aces, the membership, at its largest meeting in two years, elected a very capable executive board of four men, namely, Jimmie Wiggins, Jack Price, Harry Wilson and Allen Whelan. Each of them is admirably suited to the office and, at the same time, the election was so closely contested that at least two of the unsuccessful candidates, with a little help from their mates who remained away, could have made the grade and still maintained the high caliber of the board which will co-operate with our officers for the next two years.

During recent weeks we came close to hitting an all-time low, as far as employment conditions go, and there were some of us who felt that this would reflect itself in the balloting. To one who appreciates what it means to have a man of Jack Nutland's ability acting as president of your organization, with no remuneration whatsoever, the danger of a wild series of nominations was regarded with



a great deal of concern. As stated previously, the boys here had too much good sense to oppose Jack and for another two years at least Brother Nutland will continue to apply his philosophies to the welfare of this local.

Brother Cecil M. Shaw, who is known to card holders in the I. B. E. W. all over America, was, as stated, also elected by acclamation, and in the opinion of the writer this was a happy move. I had the pleasure to have Cecil as a co-worker during my term as business manager and feel that he is the best labor man we have in all Canada. This takes in a lot of territory and might hurt someone's feelings, but I still say it because I know that Cecil thinks only of the problems of his organization and never allows himself to be embroiled in political or other sectional squabbles which might react unfavorably on the I. B. E. W. sometime later.

Things are very quiet up here, with building almost at a standstill. After nine years of this sort of thing, the boys have learned not to expect too much and each of them is plugging away as best he knows how, content just so long as he feels he is getting a reasonable share of such work as is going on. It is some months since the writer has been in the United States, and in a few of the places at least when last we visited with Uncle Sam, we found things quite quiet over there as well, but from all accounts things have picked up remarkably during the last month and if this is so, here's hoping that the year will wind up as the best you have had since the stock brokers' tickers started to play havoc with human tickers in the United States and Canada in 1929.

Following are the results of examinations for electrical apprentices held June 4, 1938, at Central Technical School:

Third year—Passed	Employer
Jack H. Browes, 986 Eastern Ave.	F. W. Palmer
E. Jones, 18 Fenwick	Canada Electric
Leslie Tipping, 106 Caithness	T. B. Kilner
Jack Wildbur, 96 Courcellette Rd.	Black & McDonald

Third year—Failed	
Edward Burk, 595 Dufferin St.	
	Canadian Acme Screw & Gear Co.
Sydney Jones, 869 Davenport Rd.	
	Canadian Comstock

Fourth year—Passed	
John Robertson, 116 Glenholme Ave.	
	Smith & Long
Arthur F. Jackson, 4 Seymour Ave.	
	Brown & Moule

Fourth year—Failed	
Bob Phelps, 576 Coxwell	Unemployed
Jack Edgar, 169 Carlton St.	Unemployed
Leslie Richardson, 114 Cluny Dr.	Unemployed

Failed to appear  
Jim Morin, 396 Keewatin Ave.  
Clifford Ainsworth, 451 Milverton Blvd.

Reginald Price, 392 Quebec Ave.  
Eugene Curtiss, 160 Shanly St.

Between March, 1937, and March, 1938, 23 new registrations were made in the Toronto district. This makes a total of 43 electrical apprentices indentured. There are several of these unemployed.

Some 239 electrical contractors have been issued licenses by the Toronto police department up to May, 1938. Also 753 journeyman electricians were issued licenses up to the same period.

One hundred and forty-two unemployed electricians were registered with the employment bureau on the first of June, 1938. Sixteen placements were made during January to June 1.

There are also a number of electrical graduates from the Toronto technical schools. The number is not available at this time. Consideration should be given to these boys by employers requiring apprentices.

Concluding, I would like to say "Hello, good luck and goodbye!" to all my friends who read the JOURNAL.

FRANK J. SELKE.

#### L. U. NO. B-357, BOULDER CITY, NEV.

Editor:

Out here in the middle of the desert it is a little bit difficult to assemble enough news to make an interesting communication. In fact, I often wonder if anyone cares much about it, anyway, but some of the members seem to think we should break into print every so often.

Since my last contribution the scale of pay for journeymen on the Boulder Canyon project has been raised from \$1.12½ to \$1.20 per hour. Other classifications received proportionate increases. A strenuous effort was made to make this increase \$1.25, but \$1.20 was the best that could be done for the present.

Brothers Dosch and Bierce resigned from the executive board, due to other activities that interfered, and have been replaced for the unexpired term by Brothers Hoppis and Sweeny. Due to the fact that part of the Brothers live in Las Vegas, the members agreed to hold one meeting a month there and one in Boulder City. Incidentally, that gives some of the boys from B. C. a chance to travel a little farther out on the range. However, most of them have been here quite a while, so no one gets hurt.

Work is rather slow here at present, as quite a bit of the electrical work has been completed on the present installations at the project. However, we hope that future work will pick up enough to keep the Brothers busy.

I have noticed quite a few pictures that the scribes have sent in and personally I enjoy them. With that idea in mind, I will try to get some of our amateur photographers to contribute something local for the next correspondence.

EARL L. HUMPHREY.

#### L. U. NO. 408, MISSOULA, MONT.

Editor:

Well, Brothers, we are going to build this dam, in spite of the Indians. This is one of the gangs at Polson, Mont. The job was started in 1931, was shut down until 1937, now near the end. One thousand per cent I. B. E. W. and the best of conditions, by Neil McDonald's support.

The Brothers are (top row, left) E. Spanou, Ted Jones, E. Zigan, "Big Chief One Blanket," C. M. Broyles, E. Conigon,

G. Stringer, J. Verheck, Burt See, Joe Johnson, C. Smith. The old rifle was found in building the dam. C. M. BROYLES.

#### L. U. NO. B-418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

Vacation time has rolled around again and a goodly number of our inside worker members are taking an enforced one not altogether to their liking. We had hopes of getting these Brothers back to work by July, through an ambitious small home building project. A model home was built through donations of labor and materials and met with instantaneous approval by persons desiring the type of home constructed.

Applications for loans reached 150 the first three weeks, only five of which have been approved to date, and there the project bogged down through District F. H. A. disapproval of the house plan and arrangement. An appeal to Washington brought a high F. H. A. official by plane, who conferred with all interested parties with the same result. There are very definite channels to be followed in carrying out a home building project under the F. H. A. All plans must be approved in advance, as we learned. In this respect all interested parties erred.

Opponents of organized labor, such as Californians, Inc., and the Women of the Pacific, who, failing in their fight to stop our growth now seek to destroy our effectiveness by a state measure requiring incorporation of labor unions, lists of memberships, financial reports, etc., to be made public, are finding an alert opposition which is rendering it very difficult for them to obtain signatures on petitions being circulated to put the measure on the November ballot. Labor in California must not rest until this insidious piece of legislation is thoroughly squelched. Distant Brothers interested, tune in coast stations for labor's story.

Our wage committee has been successful in getting increases for cable splicers' helpers from \$6 to \$6.50 and \$7 a day, depending on classifications, and feel that their efforts forestalled threatened wage cuts.

With wars being waged throughout the world in which the worker is the greatest sufferer, we sort of lose sight of the war being waged against the workers of this country, in which we are deprived of our wealth and our jobs and our lives. True, the weapons are different. A few men sitting in an office can vote wage cuts, production schedules, plant shut downs or other measures tending to bring misery, destitution and even death to many thousands. No bombs from the sky, yet many die of despair. No armies needed to fight for possession of property, just a scrap of paper in the hands of a sheriff. How much more humane—but is it?

Well, yours truly is going to

spend another day on the ocean tomorrow, trying to entice the tricky barracuda, who knows a thing or two about getting a meal without getting caught. Then there is the fighting yellow-tail, cautious as a banker and as tough a customer to land. There will be fish in the refrigerator and another day of recession will have passed pleasantly, thanks to those who decree that I shall not work.

As I am getting near my allotted space, will have to sign off with the hope all our idle Brothers will take advantage of their enforced idleness in building up good health and strength to meet life's problems.

H. W. HUNEVEN.



L. U. NO. 408'S GANG ON THE DAM





### I. B. E. W. Products at Union Label Show

Among notable displays of union made products at the Union Labor and Industrial Exposition held in Cincinnati in May, was the exhibit of the Crosley Radio Corporation, whose products, both radios and refrigerators, are made by members of the I. B. E. W. The company recently signed a renewal of its contract with Local Union No. B-1061, of Cincinnati. In addition to the big display at the show, coupling the Crosley products with the huge enlargement of the Electrical Workers' union label, the Crosley radio stations WLW, WSAI and short-wave W8XAL co-operated by broadcasting entertainment and news.

To demonstrate the superiority of refrigerators made by skilled union workers, the company had as part of its exhibit a group of four Sheldor electric refrigerators operated from a single mechanical condensing unit. Ice was frozen and perfect temperatures were maintained in each refrigerator. Thermometers with recording dials, on the top of each cabinet, showed the actual temperature inside each refrigerator.

The inset picture shows William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor (center); I. M. Ornburn, director of the show (left); and Jack Hurst, president of the Central Labor Council, Cincinnati, as they stopped at the Crosley Exhibit.

### L. U. NO. 429, NASHVILLE, TENN. Editor:

You know as a rule business managers are not very well appreciated nor given the credit due them. For instance, you never would have thought that the stork would have left a baby boy at Ted Loftis' house, but he did. He also stopped to make a delivery at Clarence "Whisky" Brown's house last month.

Due to conditions and local affairs, it was deemed expedient to just continue our present agreement with a temporary provision regarding "cottage work."

As talked of last month, the sign men are holding separate meetings and I was agreeably surprised to see the interest and businesslike approach these newly organized men made toward their problems. Some attend both their own and B-429's meetings and you know we can't get some members to attend one meeting.

It is amusing, and disgusting at times, some of the ideas men have regarding the part they should play in a local union. Some think that after they pay the admission fee and the first month's dues that somebody, the business manager, the executive board or "somebody" must supply them with a job and help them hold it. They don't have to keep up their dues and assessments to rate equal rights or they don't have to serve on committees, delegations or be some officer who must spend one or two nights a week

on "union business" when these members will not even attend the regular meetings. They don't have to leave their cozy homes and go out in the rain to find some Brother to put him on the job the next day and get hell in a few days because he put the wrong guy to work. They don't have to do the hundred and one things a real union man does and never thinks about the reward. But the union does not have to stop to consider who the right member is to put on a job to make it a good job. Think that over and be honest with yourself and others. Read that little poem, "Which Are You?" which has appeared several times in the JOURNAL since we sent it in last winter.

There is much truth in what Brother Roberts, of No. B-435, Winnipeg, says in the June JOURNAL about asking a non-union man to pay \$25 initiation and \$3 dues. On a visit to a REA job with an International Office representative and our business manager, we saw this very thing happen. The women just could not see it and gave us more argument than the men, which was enough from one corner named Brunigg. Maybe some of you northern boys have met this lineman (?). He has not worked in the South before, or he has less sense than we give him credit for, and we are very sparing along that line. Brunigg is the way you say it; we may be wrong, but that is close enough.

These sewer and road contractors bidding from \$5,000 to \$10,000 low on a \$50,000 con-

tract for REA and city distribution systems have shot the market. Bona fide electrical contractors just will not bid them at all. These chiselers figure they can use 35 or 45 cent laborers to do work set up for 75 cent or \$1.25 men—and they will do it unless we police a few of these jobs and break them of sucking eggs. It is going to be up to the local unions that want their men on these jobs to do this policing, because the International Office representative can't be everywhere.

We are receiving very good co-operation of the PWA, NRS and the projects engineers. In some cases the city officials give us support, but what can you do when the Chamber of Commerce of these small towns comes into these wage rate hearings and fights for 10 cents an hour for common labor? The law won't let you shoot them all, dad-burn it! Primarily these government jobs were created to give work to working people and wage rates were established and safeguarded to insure the money into the hands of the workers, not the pockets of the contractors, although he is expected to make a profit. Then why all this chiseling? Why do so many bonding companies have to finish these jobs? I'll swear, I believe old Uncle Abe Jacobson was right. You know, Uncle Abe stood his young son on the edge of the table and stepped back a ways. Holding his arms out to the boy he said, "Jump to poppa." When the boy did, Uncle Abe let him hit the floor. "Let that be a lesson to you," says Abe. Don't even trust your own father." Shrewd people, these Hebrews. Does Hitler hate them or envy them?

We are glad to note the boys of No. 488, Bridgeport, had a 100 per cent job with Stone and Webster. We were not near that lucky. All we got out of the job was a lot of ill-will stirred up. Members came in with their cards in their shoes and kept them there. Now they wish they had had them framed and hung them on their hats. Some of us always learn the hard way, but some of us learn—and some don't.

Brother Loftis gave a very good report of the State Federation convention where Brother O. A. Walker, of the International Office, attended and it is hoped we can form a state conference group here in Nashville July 10.

On a 2,700-mile visiting trip we found things changed quite a bit. In Bartlesville, Okla., some had passed away, some dropped their cards, some who were workmen are contractors and some contractors are workmen. My helper of six years ago, Clarence "Swede" Treelogg, seems to be most of the officers, business manager included, and a good lad at that. Swede says the first of the month worries most of the guys, but to him it is just the beginning of a new month. Nice when you can get it.

Another change for the young blood we noted in Tulsa Local Union No. 584, where Tommie Henson is business manager. Tommie used to be a bit fractious, but always a union man. Time seems to have steadied and tempered him. Was very sorry to leave my old skipper, S. A. King, in the hospital with a broken leg. We learned in Tulsa that my friend in Houston must be Howard Westwood. Was glad to meet so many boys we knew before and wished we could have seen more. It sort of makes you feel good and repays you for anything you might invest in the Brotherhood to meet Brothers and have them treat you as royally as we were treated on this trip.

We learned in Texarkana, Texas-Ark., that my old friend, George Sempleman, of Fort Worth, was in there to run the new Kress wiring job which finished this spring. Other things were running about the same, sixes and sevens.



Shreveport, La., was supposed to have just the job we were looking for, but like the little Jew boy's pony at Christmas, it got away. Brother E. C. Nickels, business manager of Local Union No. 194, was hard to find, but was not hard after we found him. Sorry to have missed C. B. Thomason there.

So after we got into Brother Clayton Miller's Memphis town just too late. Yeah! we are loafing at the same old address.

CHARLES MAUNSELL.

#### L. U. NO. B-474, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Editor:

Guess some of you fellows think Local B-474 is no more, but that is a bad mistake, for we are very much here and going to town.

With the help of the International Representative, Brother C. E. Miller, our business manager, has this town in the jug. Really, I think it is safe to say we are doing 95 per cent of the work in Memphis.

Wish everyone could be here for our picnic and help eat that good old Southern barbecue, with all the trimmings. We expect a good turnout, as we usually all look towards this picnic every year.

I am glad to state that so far all of the contracts for distributing T. V. A. juice in Memphis have been let to concerns that employ I. B. E. W. members. Business Manager Miller watches this work with an eagle eye.

Our business manager requested all men looking for work not to come this way, as we have some of our own men working part time, and if he needs any men he will call them through their respective business managers.

Brothers, this being my first letter to the JOURNAL, you will have to excuse shortness, will give a better account of things next month.

J. L. FOSTER,  
"Memphis on the Mississippi."

#### L. U. NO. B-477, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.

Editor:

Our last meeting was one of general interest to the members of B-477, inasmuch as it was that meeting that comes but once every two years when the election of officers takes place. President Ross overrode all protests that he remain in office for another two years. Our vice president, Jimmie Hall, who, incidentally, is also our business agent, felt that he would find himself in the same class with Hitler, Mussolini and some of the other big shots (?) of our present-day civilization, and refused to hold but one office. The gang decided that he should remain as business agent. The final count of votes showed Brother O. F. Willis elected president; Brother A. B. Moran, vice president; Brother J. T. Riker, financial secretary; your truly, recording secretary, and Brother Jimmie Hall, business agent. The last three named were incumbents.

With the election at hand, it seems in order that we take an inventory of the past two years. June, 1936, found two small locals, No. 440, of Riverdale, with nine members, and No. 477 with 18 members, had all of the dues been up to date. Wages averaged \$6 a day and there were no conditions worth mentioning. A committee from No. 477, assisted by International Representative W. A. Kelly, were successful in bringing about a closed shop, 40-hour week at \$9 a day in the contract shops of San Bernardino. Those of you who have had experience along these lines know that it takes a lot of diplomacy to boost the wages 50 per cent in three months. The committee worked hard and accomplished their objective. One thing was

very obvious and that was that in order to build up a strong local and maintain our position in the San Bernardino labor movement, we must have a business agent. The load was too heavy for No. 477 to carry alone. Local Union No. 440 was in no better position financially than was No. 477. Committees from the two locals met and decided to amalgamate the two locals, obtain a class "B" charter and establish units at Parker Dam, Pomona, Riverside and San Bernardino. This plan was adopted and under the fine leadership of Business Agent Jimmie Hall we now boast a membership of over 100. Progress is being made at Pomona and Riverside with the contract shops. Parker Dam was a 100 per cent closed shop job. Our big job will be to bring the utility men into the fold. History tells us that they all signed with us in the past and we feel that we are just the guys who will sign them again in the future and not too far in the future at that.

On June 25, at the Fourth Street Park in Ontario, all four units of the local gathered with their families and friends to celebrate the thirty-second anniversary of the local. The committee received wonderful co-operation from the ladies, and a fine time was had by all. The picnic was, as in the past, a "wire wranglers' picnic," and all workers of the electrical industry were invited. A number of fine prizes were offered for the various field events. Several electrical appliances were offered for the ladies, as well as hooks, gloves, knives, etc., for the gentlemen. Being one of those "one lung" locals, we felt highly honored at having Brother George Ellicott, business agent of Local Union No. B-83, among those present.

The writer had the pleasure of spending several short hours over the week end with Brother Jim Gracy, shop steward of the Parker Dam job. Brother Gracy brought out several points that I feel would be of interest to the membership at large. Parker Dam is the diversion structure for the Colorado River aqueduct and is being built by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Since its conception, this structure has involved many construction prob-

lems of unprecedented difficulty and magnitude. Excavation for the dam foundation was carried to the record depth of 250 feet below the bed of the Colorado River, in itself an undertaking of no small magnitude. This work had to be carried on behind an embankment of river deposit which proved to be the world's highest earth-filled dam. Through this embankment, as excavation progressed, 37 second-feet of water percolated and cascaded down the slopes, providing a problem calling for the utmost in skill and judgment. To handle this situation, three 20-inch horizontal pumps, powered with 300 horsepower motors, were installed for general booster service. In addition to these, four 26-inch wells were then drilled into the bed rock of the slopes and 200-horsepower vertical pumping units were installed on each of the wells. The first concrete was placed on July 29, 1937. The mixing plant for the concrete consists of nine Johnson automatic batchers and two Smith four-yard mixers. The high-lines or cable-ways are two 25-ton Lidgerwoods, formerly used at Boulder Dam.

The railroad which carried the concrete from the mixers to the overhead high-lines, consists of a section of standard gauge track powered with two 10-ton battery locomotives, energized from a third rail. Power consumed by the contractor when the job was at its peak amounted to \$17,000 a month, and this delivered on the job at 1 cent per kwh. At the present time the boys are tearing down the electrical plant used in connection with the construction. Parker Dam becomes another monument to man's triumph over nature; one we of Local Union No. B-477 take special pride in due to the fact that the men employed there in the electrical department were all members of the local union.

"SILENT" ROBBINS.

#### L. U. NO. 527, GALVESTON, TEXAS

Editor:

The old song, "Yes, We Have No Bananas," doesn't hold true in Galveston since the new \$250,000 banana dock was built. Almost all bananas consumed in Texas and Oklahoma are supplied by the United Fruit Company through this port. The new dock was built by the Galveston Wharf Company for the United Fruit Company, who supplied their own conveying equipment.

The work was performed by all union labor through our local and the other craft unions of the building trades.

St. John Croft, who was foreman on the job, shown at the left of the picture, has done quite a number of large jobs here in the past, including the coal dock, newspaper plant, flour mill, cotton concentration warehouse, municipal auditorium, county jail and many other fair size jobs here and in other cities in this vicinity. He supervised the installation of a very nice mechanical job here on the banana dock with the capable aid of the other members of the local shown in the picture: Freddie Bauman, Raymond Warner, Joe Tax, Jud Sims, Joe Clark, Angelo Lera, Willie Saenz and J. C. Owens.

The new dock can unload bananas at the rate of 7,000 bunches per hour, which is almost faster than they can grow. The only time handled by human hands is when placed on the conveyor at the beginning and at the end when loaded into the refrigerated cars.

As they are lifted from the refrigerated ships, by portable conveyors, and placed on the first belt they are carried to the end of the building, a distance of 7,500 feet. At this point, after sorting and tagging, they are returned on one of the three belts for final loading in one of the 63 refrigerated cars, which are divided up on three tracks. Apparently this number of cars is not enough for an entire shipment, as a switch engine

#### OHIO STATE CONFERENCE OF I. B. E. W.

The importance of electrical workers of the construction industry throughout this state supporting the organized electrical workers of the manufacturing industry by handling only union label products is sure to receive earnest consideration of the convention of the Ohio State Conference of the I. B. E. W., to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 31.

It is obvious that if organizing of industry is to progress, and if those industries which are now organized are to be maintained, the products manufactured under union conditions must be given preference.

A convenient directory of industries fair to our Brotherhood is published in each issue of our International magazine, the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS, and a copy should be placed in the hands of those who do the buying.

W. R. LENOX,  
Chairman,  
H. C. MOHR,  
Secretary.

Ohio State Conference of I. B. E. W.



always stands by to move the cars when loaded and sealed, replacing them with empty ones. There are 12 conveying belts used to move these bananas around and all changes are made automatically. On the loading side of the dock are 66 remote control stop buttons. From any of these points the entire system can immediately be stopped by the mere push of a button. As this stop is made a red light automatically turns on at the point it is stopped, thereby indicating where the trouble is along the 7,500-foot belt. Each of these lights is in a moisture proof fitting mounted on the end of a gooseneck extending over the belt. They were made with a hickey and are all exactly the same. I'll bet the fellow who did that job could bend them with his eyes closed now. The conveyors can be started again by releasing the stop buttons.

The entire job was, of course, in pipe, and required over a carload. No wire smaller than No. 12, 30 per cent rubber, was used, and I understand quite a bit of 500,000 c. m. was used, too. The Galveston Wharf Company will not permit fire of any kind on the dock. Consequently all joints and lugs had to be soldered without a blowtorch. An electric ladle especially designed for this purpose was used. The friction tape and rubber were the best that could be purchased. All the portable conveyors are supplied with current by four-conductor rubber Royal cable costing \$1.70 per foot, and many a hundred feet, with water-tight connectors, were used. All of the 66 stop buttons were connected with four-conductor No. 12 Royal cable of lengths about 15 feet long so they could be placed near the car door and operated by foot by the checker. All switches are in moisture-proof fittings with EYS seal-type condulets to keep moisture from entering the switch. At the lowest point of all pipe runs is provided a T conduit with a short nipple and cap to catch all condensation that might collect along the run. This may be removed occasionally to drain the moisture collected.

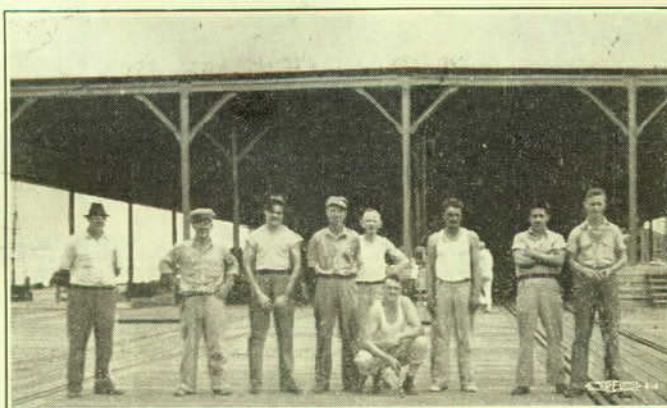
It takes 250 horsepower, which is divided into 20 motors of varying sizes, to keep these conveyors in motion. Motors controlling some conveyors are connected to reversing switches, thereby enabling the operator to switch bananas back to other cars if necessary.

The lights are controlled from 10 different points, each of eight circuits, no more than four lights per circuit. The power and light is being supplied by three 300-kilowatt transformers, which are on a rack outside the building.

Each of these refrigerated ships requires about five hours for unloading when filled. As they hold near on to 35,000 bunches, that is really a bunch of bananas. About 5,250,000 bananas.

Every precaution possible is taken to guard against fires. An elaborate sprinkler system is installed through the entire building, even beneath the wharf. It is connected with the A. D. T. fire alarm.

We had our election of officers last June, as many of the other locals did throughout the nation. W. A. Duke was elected to take the office of president. He was financial secretary for many years and has been with the organization over 15 years. He replaced Tony Mentzel, who held the office very successfully for 12 years, which might be considered a long term of office to be proud of. He holds one of the oldest cards in our local. Edward Rayner was elected as vice presi-



Just the touch of a button brings bananas from the ship to the freight car. This is the crew that installed the electrical conveyors on the United Fruit Company's new banana dock at Galveston. They're members of L. U. No. 527—the job was 100 per cent union.

dent. He has been on the executive board for several years and has taken a very active part towards the upbuilding of organized labor. Henry Jaeckel was re-elected as financial secretary, Fred Sexton as treasurer and St. John Croft as business manager and recording secretary. These three were elected by acclamation. Bennie Trujillo, a very good member who attends all the meetings and takes part in all activities but never has very much to say, was elected as foreman. He is foreman and chief electrician at the Galveston-Houston brewery. I believe that would make him sort of in line to furnish the drinks at the next meeting. Although all the newly elected officers had to get in on that and help stand the treat. We do hope they will all perform the duties of their respective offices as those did in the years gone by which brought this local up to where it is today.

CLARENCE I. PRESSLER.

#### L. U. NO. 558, FLORENCE, ALA.

Editor:

Saturday, June 18, 1938, at Mint Springs, Colbert County, Ala., a most appropriate spot deep in the true natural woods of Alabama 225 electricians, linemen, machinists, painters, common laborers, in fact, workers of all phases necessary to carry on the Tennessee Valley Authority project, gathered for one grand time long to be remembered; and I will attempt to bring out the high spots of the day.

Upon entering the valley containing Mint Springs, we saw a large sign reading "\$5 fine for taking a drink of liquor or talking job on the grounds." But no fines were imposed. Advancing further, I saw three large barrels filled with ice and beer, also soft drinks, and an aroma of meat over the hot hickory coals, and behold, hogs and sheep and Brunswick stew under the watchful eyes of Chef "Punk" Morrison. Looking to the south under the shade was a large round table with seats; yes, sir, Brother, the Read and Weep department. Later on I will make a report on this department.

As I live and breathe, who is this coming? None other than Pete Boone; time, 7:20 a. m. Upon questioning Pete, he tells me that his sailing instructions were to drop anchor in front of his home no later than noon, but the cars begin to come, judgment of where and how to park entirely up to the driver. Results, road blocked at 2 p. m. Pete was still trying to get under sail.

Well, blow me down, who is this coming now? Yes, sir, Pat Galbreath from Booneville, Miss., sporting a new olive oil permanent and carrying about 60 pounds of steam. My! how they are piling in from all lanes.

I may miss some. Look at that sight: Dave Staley, his crew and the president of the Jackson, Tenn., local, followed by Rex McAlister; will have a later report on him.

Do my eyes serve me right? Yes, sir; "Doc" Giles with his outfit. They, by the look in their eyes, have seen Haley's comet again or ran into a suds shop. R. G. Twomey's crew from Memphis have arrived but no Twomey; my scouts have made no report.

"Sport" Heath and Hugh King have arrived with their outfit. "Honey Boy" Spears and Steindorf land on grounds; and don't tell me, yes, sir, you're right; our newly married W. M. Lanier. How did he do it? I know the answer: Sent wife home to mother for a rest. What's that? Don't tell me they have taken Bill to the cleaners at the Read and Weep department! It's true; he's writing checks.

My! What has happened? Somebody fell in the beer barrel. Who's that working artificial respiration—the gas house gang? No, the utility building bunch headed by John Acton, with O. C. Davis, Joe Cotton, Stanley Goidel and Frank Acton. Who's about to make the shift? Joe Power and William Howard Couch, but "Pug" Ross looks over the situation and behold, Brothers, the patient comes to. Who is he? Stand back; give him air. Why, it's Sam Tigert, Jr., who opened a bottle of beer back-handed. The opener slipped and his fist lands on his jaw. He claims Phil Small hit him. This matter is in the hands of the brain trusters, Mr. W. F. Pfennig and Mr. Sam Harkins.

What's the matter at the poker table? M. B. Clayton, of the carrier current operation, claims he can't see very well. Have another, and any time you want to know what you have, ask Rex McAlister; he will tell you. Look at that pile of chips in front of him; a greyhound couldn't jump over them!

Do my ears fail me? No, sir; it's the quartet, and is "Sweet Adeline" getting her face lifted? Oh, my! It's fallen into the "Old Mill Stream." Very remarkable, as this stream was very busy all day. If it were possible to get this outfit together again, conditions the same, my fortune would be made.

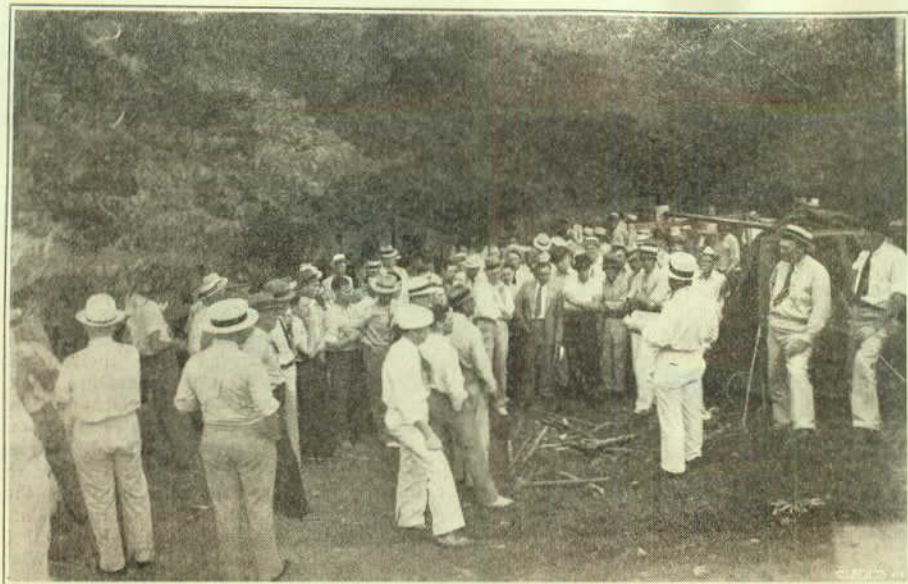
Who's that over by the spring? Looks like our boss, John D. Sharp. Yes, it is he and Tom Ingram, chatting with Judge Carmichael.

Somebody asked whether or not Mr. Murphy had arrived. Mr. Murphy is our boss from Chattanooga, principal construction engineer. Y'know, Chattanooga is a long drive. But look behind that big camera that Photographer Bracey is coming with; that's Mr. Murphy, and following comes two more old-timers, George Dunnegan, chief electrician at Guntersville Dam, and "Pop" Evans.

Just look at Coggin and Meigs! Coggin is telling Meigs how to filter oil. Hark! I hear a voice ringing out in the clear air yelling "Come and get it!" In other words, let's eat. You have seen a bargain sale rush? This is no comparison, Brothers. This being the proper time for Professor Bracey to take a picture of the assembly, it is done and I am hoping to send a copy along with this article.

At this time the chairman of the affair, W. A. Alexander, introduced Judge Carmichael, who made a very interesting talk, during which his mind was on that sign I mentioned at the beginning—results, speech brief. Judge Carmichael introduced Mr. Murphy, whose speech was "Let's eat," which





A GRAND TIME FOR ALL AT L. U. NO. 558's SECOND ANNUAL BARBECUE.  
H. O. Murphy, principal construction engineer of the TVA, is addressing the throng with the welcome message, "Let's eat!"

met with the approval of all. But what's this? Tickets to be sold for a good cause? What! Sold out in five minutes? That's the old spirit of co-operation. My! How quiet; everybody has a face full, and what a going over the barbecued lambs and hogs are getting.

Dinner over, back to the afternoon session, galloping dominoes and stud. The sun is fast sinking and losers making their last efforts to get well. The boys are leaving rapidly for home, or other places. Darkness sets in and the curtain falls on our second get-together of a grand crowd of good union workers. All that remains to do is clean up, check and discharge the committee, headed by Brother W. A. Alexander, who did another 100 per cent job this year.

Yours through a woodpecker's hole.

JOHN GRAHAM.

#### L. U. NO. 591, STOCKTON, CALIF. Editor:

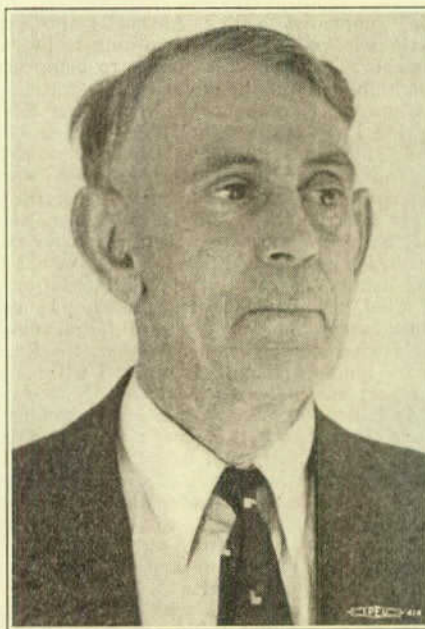
As a foreword to the story of interest Local No. 591 wishes to run, the members wish to convey to the Editor their appreciation of the able manner in which the JOURNAL is composed. It is one of the most interesting labor journals in publication, in our estimation. Our members feel quite put out if, for some reason, their regular copy fails to reach them. Our business manager had a bright idea recently (at least he thought so) of making it possible for the public to get acquainted with the ideals and principles of the Brotherhood. The librarian of the public library was approached with the idea of having a copy left in the magazine racks monthly. She was left a copy to examine and the result was most satisfactory. She was delighted to have such an excellent magazine available to the public.

It has been several years since Stockton has had an article in the JOURNAL, so therefore we are looking to the generosity of the Editor to give us a little space.

This seems to be an age of competition, so to add to that already complicated phase of life we offer a bit of friendly competition to the entire membership of the I. B. E. W., namely, we believe we hold the honors when it comes to the length of time any one member has held any particular office in a local union. With deep regret and downright sorrow we were forced

to accept the (unasked for) resignation of our beloved financial secretary in order that he might take advantage of his well earned pension. "Who is he?" you ask. Well, to most of you, perhaps, his is just another good name. Formally, he is known as W. R. Gregory. To all who know him he is known as "Duke." That name has become synonymous to all that is honorable, true, loyal and sympathetic. We say these things advisedly and without the least desire to flatter him. As his picture will attest, he is a quiet, unassuming and dignified-looking young man who unconsciously commands the respect of all who know him.

Duke was elected financial secretary in the year 1903 when he became a member of Local No. 207, of Stockton. He served in that capacity for four years, when Local No. 591 was chartered in 1907. He transferred into No. 591 and was immediately elected financial secretary and has been elected by acclamation ever since. There



W. R. GREGORY  
L. U. No. 591, Stockton, Calif., F. S. dating back to 1903. Brother Gregory was recently put on the pension list.

never has been a time when an error has been found in his books and the roster will show he has missed very few meetings and then as the result of illness. Think that over. Some people get the impression that because a man attends meetings regularly he is a radical. Of course you all agree that such is not necessarily true. In Duke's case, the wise counsel he gives has kept the local out of many difficulties.

For 35 long years Duke has served the local without a break in service. Therein lies the challenge to our worthy Brothers. If any local in the United States has a member who can beat that record, we would like to know of it. If so, we take off our hats to him.

Duke has the happy faculty of making friends, and best of all, the ability to keep them. To a man, we all agree that we know of no one in Stockton who has an unkind word to say about him. Can we say as much for ourselves? Hardly!

So to you, Duke, we, the officers and members of Local No. 591 do publicly pay homage and will always hold for you the kindest thoughts and our sincere best wishes.

Now, if the Editor will be good enough to allow us a little more space, we would like to offer a bit of constructive criticism to a portion of our International Constitution. Refer to Art. 12, sec. 3. There is no doubt but what our worthy Brothers who were instrumental in having that clause inserted did so with good intentions and no doubt with a definite purpose in mind. But for the life of us we cannot fathom it. Nor have any of our International Officers been able to offer a satisfactory explanation. The meetings of our local have become a ritual to Duke and they mean more to him than do fraternal organizations to the average man. To bar him from attending meetings any more because he has taken advantage of his pension seems almost criminal to us. It virtually makes him an outcast. Talk about employers casting off their old employees after they have ended their usefulness. Say, we are no better than they!

We take the position that a man who has so faithfully served the Brotherhood deserves a seat of honor at each meeting rather than to be forever barred from attending meetings.

No doubt there are more locals who have experienced the same regrets and who will add some weight to our contentions. Let's hear from you.

We are now going into the second year of a signed agreement with the contractors' association. Considering the open shop conditions that existed here since 1914, we feel that much progress has been made. The contractors are very well organized and their business manager is working in complete harmony with the local. We have no open shops here and all men who go to work in our jurisdiction must clear through our business manager. Our agreement has been put to a pretty severe test during the past year, and by our living up to it the employers are thoroughly convinced that we can be depended upon for fair dealing. Needless to say, we insist they live up to it and we have no complaint to make.

A thought may be added in conclusion, namely: There is not a scarcity of electrical workers in California. Do not be misled by any rosy painted picture put out by California Chambers of Commerce. We do not pick dollars off orange trees; we work, just as you do in the East.

J. C. MCBRIDE.



## L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Back again, and being a member of a railroad local, I will try to impress upon you Brethren that all is not well. Our dear employers are after our hides again, showing their appreciation for the 10 per cent deduction for over two years and also the sacrificing of four to five days per month in order to help keep men at work and the efficiency of the shops upheld.

They go so far as to ask us to help retrieve business lost by their poor operation and inefficient management.

The trouble, my friends, is too many members connected with the royal families commandeering important positions, that are incapable and inefficient. Then when the time comes when they have to use their brains and rely upon their experience for their guidance, they simply fail and the tragic result is men, real men, are thrown out idle because the executives haven't brains enough to figure out any other way.

You've heard it, this modern version of the old-time fallacy, that railroad troubles are caused by watered stock. Railroad debts, in proportion to total investment, are lower today than they were years ago.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, in its latest rate decision said, "Evidence tends strongly to show that the major cause of unsatisfactory financial condition of the applicants as a whole is not be found in excessive fixed charges."

We workers from past experience know that it could not possibly be high wages, for there aren't any. Then what can be the answer from railroad management but inefficiency in the operation and juggling of the surplus? We hope, and we are absolutely sure, that our representatives will point out and show this extravagance and waste that is going on in the higher-up division and not among the working class and backbone of the railroads. If anything, my friends, we are in need of a substantial raise to take care of our families as they should be taken care of.

THE OLD SENTINEL.

## L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

There was a man, no friend of mine,  
Put in a plant and an electric line.  
He used rat labor and skinny poles,  
And his insulators were full of holes.  
He worked his men long and late  
To finish the job on a certain date.

They started the machine and threw the switch,  
And all of the equipment began to twitch.  
The juice ran out and then ran down  
Through the holes in the glass to poles and ground.

With the bright flash and the acrid smoke,  
The skate contractor was forevermore broke.  
So—

Use union men and first class supplies,  
And profits from contracts will really rise.

C. C. BROWNING.

## L. U. NO. 738, MARSHALL, TEXAS

Editor:

Well, the month of May has passed away, which was a very enjoyable month for L. U. Nos. 329, 738, 386 and 324. On May 28, these locals had a grand and celebrating picnic at the Forty-and-Eight Club, in Shreveport, La. This picnic was held celebrating the new contract for another year with the Southwestern Gas and Electric Company.

At this time I will try to give you a few of

the highlights of what went on at the picnic. Arriving a little late, which was two o'clock, I found out that some of the boys were well on their way to happiness. "Slickersuit" McClinton and "Big Boy" Gates had gathered around the barrels about 10:30 that morning and were doing just fine. Well, where is everybody? Oh, I see; there they are around the table for a few throws with the bones. Hello, "Chief" Trantham, how's the holdings? My, but folding money is in the game, a little too high for me, but the boys covering the table for a place.

Leaving here and wandering around the grounds (and of course down by the barrels), I find still more people coming. Well, here's old "Shorty" Carpenter and "Butch" Clark, right this way, my friends. And there is "Kid" Warner stumbling around. (The Kid also did the big apple that night at the dance.) Stay with them, Kid, and don't let them fool you. And here comes "Shelby County" Smith and "Goat" Parker. Hello, boys! Right this way for a cool, soothing drink on any kind of a day. Now look who is coming. "Little Man" Beaty. My, but he is in a hurry. Say, fella, don't rush; there will be plenty left and we haven't eaten. (The Little Man was not in such a hurry late that night.)

Now just look, here comes Uncle Tom Hensley and Cousin Charles Kennedy. Just in time, my good Brothers. My, but the boys really have turned out for this affair, all the good Brothers from Locals Nos. 329, 386 and 324; some real fellows, I'll say.

Well, the old sun is about to go down and it must be time to eat, and there it is, the old dinner bell, and am I ready to eat! There will have to be plenty to eat for there are plenty of people here to eat. Oh, well, just look at the good food, and plenty of it, enough for everybody. What could be more wonderful than an evening like this?

Now after confinement to the tables for an hour or more everything is quiet for a while—and I mean they are really taking it easy, not even walking around.

All during the afternoon there were games of every description, games for the ladies, children, and men. One of the games I was very much interested in, and that was the rollingpin contest for the ladies. I found out that some of them were plenty good. (The madam was not so bad herself.) After this I expect some of the Brothers had better watch their steps. What's this, a little boxing match? Say, wait there, you got the gloves on wrong! Oh, well, it don't make any difference; it is not likely that either one of them will hit the other, and this ended with only a few passes.

It looks like all the crowd is gathering around the dance hall, and the music has started. My but the floor is packed. And the dancing feet went on until late in the night, and everybody enjoyed the music very much.

Well, the grand old party is about over and everybody is getting ready to leave, that is the ones who are able to. We will have to give Local Union No. 329 a big hand, for they really did turn out for the picnic, and surely did show everybody a swell time, and most of all I will have to give the committee that made arrangements for the picnic my compliments on the swell food they picked.

There is one thing we are thankful for, and that is the friendship among these four locals, for this is what it takes to keep the old ball rolling. Talking about the bright spots, we have opened up our charter and taken in 14 new members. We can count the ones on the outside with both hands. Not so bad after all. That is one thing that will surely help us next year.

N. M. ("RED") BARBER.

## L. U. NO B-763, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

Elections are past, and by the time this appears in print we shall have installed those who have been entrusted with the guidance of the local for the following two years, two years that are crammed with possibilities for worthwhile advancement, both for ourselves and the industries we represent. Jim Lutes, our hard-working president, was re-elected for another term, while Frank Ward takes the position of vice president. Martin Nelson is again the financial secretary (and if he doesn't look out will inherit the nickname "money-grubber"), Jack Glantz will take care of the money bags and Jimmie Sullivan has been handed the softest snap of all, recording secretary.

The hearing before the N. L. R. B. is now in the second week and we are pleased to announce that eight of the 10 discriminatory charges were settled to the satisfaction of all concerned by conferences between the men and the management. We are hopeful that this hearing has accomplished the purpose of convincing the management that the members of the I. B. E. W. are still the same loyal gang they have always been, and in the future, relationships shall be closer and more pleasant; and it has also served to convince everyone that most employer-employee matters can be settled by getting together around the table and having a frank, open discussion as to what is causing the difficulty.

We have instituted a new system for notifying members of monthly meetings, and we are sincerely hopeful that this will have a beneficial effect upon our attendance. But it does seem peculiar that the men who groan and growl the loudest regarding any action taken by their local are the same ones who are very conspicuous by their absence at most of the meetings, and when they do appear, are there just long enough to pay their dues and dash out.

Again there seems a crying need for men who have guts enough to be union men, men with at least a portion of their hearts and minds interested in the greatest beneficial movement of the ages. Too many men are eager to accept the benefits in the form of increased wages, better working conditions and shorter hours, but that is as far as their interest continues. We oftentimes wonder if this is the same country that furnished the rough and ready gents who gave the Boston Tea Party, who fought their way across the Great Plains, who fought, swore and blasted their way into the mighty Yukon and have left their bodies in every section of the country and nearly around the world, to prove their belief in an old-fashioned American creed that this is a free country.

I have had old-time craftsmen tell me how proud they were when that great day arrived, their apprenticeship finished and they were able to display their badge of skill and craftsmanship, the union card. It is certainly to be regretted that so few of us are proud enough of our craft, in this day and age, to display that badge of achievement.

Thanks to the Brother who called Al Wegener's attention to our statement in last month's issue.

May I use this means to request any of the members, or ex-members, who are rambling around the country in an effort to secure work, drop us a line and let us know how you are getting along. We're still interested, even though you are no longer with us.

THE RAMBLIN' KID.



## L. U. NO. B-773, WINDSOR, ONT.

Editor:

Readers of the JOURNAL may be interested in some details of the "padlock law" of the Province of Quebec. This legislation is otherwise known as "an Act to protect the Province against communistic propaganda."

The Act declares that it shall be illegal for any person possessing or occupying a house to use it or to allow any person to make use of it to propagate "communism or bolshevism by any means whatsoever."

The attorney general, upon satisfactory proof to himself, may himself order the padlocking of any such house, for any period up to one year.

The Act also declares that it shall be illegal to print, publish or distribute any newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, circular, document or writing whatsoever propagating or tending to propagate communism or bolshevism. Any person violating this section of the Act is liable to imprisonment of not less than three months or more than 12 months. The attorney general may instruct any officer to seize, confiscate and even destroy any such newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, etc.

Under this legislation the name of the informer need not be disclosed and the information need not be in writing nor sworn. The words "communism" and "bolshevism" are not defined by the Act, leaving this important matter in the hands of the attorney general, who therefore acts in the matter as both judge and jury. The gravity of this situation is all the more serious when the attorney general is Premier Duplessis, the most reactionary premier, perhaps, any province in Canada has ever had. When failure to define the words "communism" and "bolshevism" was criticized, the reply was made that some were communists who did not know it themselves and that to define communism would defeat the purpose of the law.

It is clear that the purpose of the law goes far beyond an attack on communism, for it is a well known fact that there are only a handful of communists in the Province of Quebec. The real attack is directed against the growing activity in Quebec towards trade union organization. The stirring among the long-exploited workers of Quebec has caused alarm to the financial barons of Montreal, and this Act is one of the measures adopted to stem the rising tide of discontent. Failure of the Act to define communism makes it easy for the attorney general to bring everything within that word which savors of legitimate trade union activity or democratic progress. What Duplessis will make of the Act is already indicated by his record, not only has he padlocked premises and seized newspapers but he did his best to smash the strike of the Montreal dressmakers, and he would have arrested the strike leaders and officers of the Montreal Trades Council had he not feared reprisals in the way of mass strikes. He has denounced the right of both Catholic and international trade unions to the closed shop, and has passed Bills 19 and 20 depriving workers of this right. These bills also gave authority to his reactionary government to annul agreements between employers and employees, and to order changes in wage schedules. His Bill 88, recently passed, gave trade unions the status of incorporated bodies in that they may now in case of strikes be sued by employers for damages caused the employers by such strikes.

Perhaps the gravest situation facing Canada at the present time is the "ganging up" of the present reactionary governments of Quebec,

Ontario and New Brunswick against every step toward progress. These governments have behind them a powerful united front of mining, power, and great financial interests which are determined that the trade unions shall not prosper, that social services shall be curtailed, and that wages shall forever be kept below a decent subsistence level.

What makes the situation all the more serious is that these governments are powerfully supported by three large and reactionary newspapers, the Montreal Gazette; the Telegram, and the Globe and Mail, both of Toronto. These three governments have already "held up" the federal government and are preventing development of the St. Lawrence Waterways project, amendment of the British North American Act in order to allow uniform federal social service legislation, as for instance unemployment insurance, which is badly needed.

But not the least is the conspiracy of the Canadian lords of finance, working through their provincial Hitlers and their newspaper Goebels, to establish a federal "National party," through which the permanent economic enslavement of the Canadian people might be riveted upon them after the approved fashion of Italian and German fascism.

In order that these reactionary and exploiting forces may not triumph, it is essential that labor, together with all liberty-loving people across Canada, should combine in defence of democratic rights and privileges. It is for this reason we should be alert to the serious danger and threat of such "inspired" legislation as the padlock law of Quebec.

I appreciated very much the letter of Brother MacKay, of Local Union No. 526, Watsonville, Calif., in your May issue. I hope Brother MacKay's "moving out" will not prevent letters from him soon again appearing in your columns.

W. J. COLSON.

## L. U. NO. 887, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

A careful check of the pages of the JOURNAL would lead one to believe that there were no

more railroad locals in the Brotherhood but we wish to assure you that Local No. 887 is still functioning and growing larger.

Old Man Recession has hit us below the belt but although we have a number of furloughed members they all realize the value of their cards and keep in good standing. The organizing activities on the railroads since March 8, 1933, have increased the strength of the electrical worker enormously, having obtained agreements on 140 railroads since that date. With the present numerical strength and backed by the national legislation enacted for his benefit he should be able to stand up and fight like \$\*!! to maintain his wage scale and working conditions.

The organization campaign on the Pennsylvania is making rapid strides and the men are ready for a vote. The officers of this local union have been busy contacting all crafts, especially the electrical workers at Cleveland, Erie, Canton and Crestline. Brother Eric "Swede" Wohlander, of this local, is telling his Brother workers on the Pennsy to get wise and dump the rump organization and join the I. B. E. W. Several have taken his advice and joined up and expect to get more at our next Pennsylvania mass meeting, to be held on July 21 at Zahler Hall, East Ninety-third and Kinsman Avenue. Through the kind co-operation of Brother Lawrence, general chairman of electrical workers on the Long Island Railroad, we have been able to show the Pennsy men what the Long Island men gained when they dumped the dummy.

The shop crafts of the New York Central held a very interesting convention at Buffalo, N. Y., at which the majority of the locals were represented, and the electrical workers' delegates present got together and discussed several problems of interest to the membership. Brother Curly Berg, of Local No. 912, was an active delegate, but seemed unable to keep his hat with him.

The shop crafts of the Wheeling & Lake Erie held their convention at Massillon, Ohio, on June 27 and it was well attended in spite of the large number of men laid off. The electricians on this road are now lining up with the I. B. E. W., after a three-year drive by the officers of this local union, assisted by W. & L. E. electricians J. Kish, C. L. Keehn, Harold Krause and S. Shorb. The men on this railroad had a tough battle with plenty of opposition from management and have built up a good organization. Financial Secretary E. C. Frank has made numerous trips to Massillon to assist these Brothers and has come home with a cake every time.

The membership on the Nickel Plate Road is sticking together and doing business in spite of recessions and depressions. General Chairman C. E. Lindell keeps Stoney Island lined up, Brother H. F. McIvor is on the job at Frankfort and E. R. Barringer does likewise at Conneaut. Brother Ralph M. Hawkins, of Conneaut, who hit the bricks with us on July 1, 1922, and stayed out, is back on the job and of course still a member and an active member. Our genial Brother Andy Rohaley, of Cleveland, has developed hidden qualities as a master of ceremonies, caterer and dispenser of the cup that cheers. Frank Kneel, an official of the N. K. P., and a friend of organized labor, retired on pension on June 25 and the banquet and dance which Andy engineered was a wow.

Our membership on the Erie Railroad is rather small at the present time, but Brothers Hecker and Lenz are very active members. Brother Evans, of the Detroit, Toledo & Iron-



Worker: Well, what's that under your hat?



ton, who lives in Jackson, Ohio, is unable to meet with us very often, but we expect to have him with us soon. We hope that some day the Pullman men will acquire the intestinal fortitude to join the organization of their craft.

On June 8 our genial host, Brother Louie Moher, provided one of his famous spreads for the members, and Brother Carl Hammond had to let out his belt three notches.

The local union charter is still open and each member should try to bring in a new member. There are several no-bills working in the sub-stations on the C. U. T. and members living in that locality should endeavor to convince these men that they should contribute something to help keep the working conditions and rates of pay which our organized efforts have secured for them.

BILL BLAKE.

#### L. U. NO. B-957, CAMDEN, N. J.

Editor:

##### Indifference

Addressed to all locals, but particularly B-957, R. C. A., Camden.

We enter the month of June—election month—to some locals such as B-957, the most important election they will ever have. Their first general election—the election that decides whether they will be successful or unsuccessful. The election that will govern the future policy of the local—peaceful but forceful determination, company stooges, or unAmerican, unreasoning despotism.

But will it mean anything? No; unless something is done to wake up the members. There won't be more than 25 per cent who will really give this election some honest-to-goodness thought. Is he a good "guy," or is he really fit to properly fill the office? Does the position require personality—does he have it? Does the office need a business head or a leader? If you have qualifications and are suggested, will you shirk the responsibility? Will you accept without dissent whoever the "gang" nominates, or will you stand up on your two feet, suggest the one you believe fitted for the office and give your reasons?

The peculiar thing is, the ones who have criticized the present officers the most are the ones who will be the most indifferent at the elections. But afterwards they will be right back in full voice—tearing down, but never building up.

A few weeks ago, in a Philadelphia sermon, Rev. Dr. Paul S. Leinbach, editor of the Messenger, official organ of the Evangelical and Reformed Churches in the United States, made this statement: "The biggest sin the people of the United States have today is the sin of indifference. . . . If you believe a thing is right, fight for it. If you think it is wrong, fight against it. But there is no excuse in the world for being indifferent."

We can't help but agree. No one can be blamed for doing what they think is right, but everyone can be blamed for doing nothing. There is no place today for the fence sitter—sooner or later you will lose your balance or the fence will crumble.

Remember, don't leave it to the other fellow. it's up to you! Now!

CHARLES C. ROBBINS.

#### L. U. NO. B-961, COLUMBIA, TENN.

Editor:

The custom of shaking hands was introduced in Rome as a sign of friendliness. In days when all men went armed, it showed good intent to reach for a man's hand instead of your sword. Well, folks, there's a bunch of fellows who want to shake

hands with all the locals in the world. Of course, I. B. E. W. men affiliated with A. F. of L. These fellows, a total of over 50, belong to Local Union No. B-961. You are always welcome here on second and fourth Friday nights at 7:30 p. m.

There is an election being held now, called by the National Labor Relations Board to determine who shall be what. Oh, well—in other words, someone doesn't believe the majority wins so will have to be shown whether the Tennessee Electric Power Co. will be a union organization or a bunch of scabs. Local Union No. B-961 believes that we are going to be the winners of this election—at least we hope so.

We have a long, tall son-of-a-gun by the name of K. K. Hill for our president. I am looking around and trying to find someone to read him the rituals, constitution and by-laws and what not. All he can think of is a fight. Guess he has been to some of the butcher shops around here. Must have caught the smell of blood from there. I didn't know that a butcher shop was good for much until now, for if that's where he received that fighting spirit my hat is off to the butcher.

Looks like we must scrap, so we have begun already. We are young, but trying to make a real local, anyway. I believe we will some of these days.

Brother Wright, our representative, says we have already accomplished in five months what most locals took five years to do. We sure don't feel that way about it, for we have no contract with our company yet. Oh, yes, we have one ready to present at the proper time. And, gentlemen, that time is drawing near.

There are three of our Brothers who went to Chattanooga to work and have received word from there to the effect that they are sure proud of those three boys. Wish they had more of them, and things like that. It's no secret we have some more like them here, but say, it would never do to let them all get away. We need some good ones here, too.

This is my first piece to the JOURNAL, so I am on the spot; can't tell whether you fellows will see this in print or not. I never could even write a letter home. I'll do what I can, anyway. Some day I might learn, with a lot of patience.

Well, Dutch, Red, He, when you get your JOURNAL I sure hope you will see this note from Local Union No. B-961, for sometimes I may say something worth reading. Until I do, just keep looking; you may be so old that it will make sense by then.

Local Union No. B-961 will elect officers soon, so if my ink doesn't give out I mean to let everyone see their names in the good old JOURNAL soon. Also news of the outcome of the election.

J. R. (CURLY) PHILLIPS.

#### L. U. NO. B-1000, MARION, IND.

Editor:

Our local union is now nine months old and as we have not had any news in the JOURNAL, we feel that we should let the other members know that we are not a dead bunch in Jonesboro.

There was a short time during the winter when work was slack, but work is much better now. The plant is operating at near capacity.

We have had the usual amount of growing pains to contend with during the past nine months. Our election was held on June 25 and a very satisfactory group of officers was elected to operate the local union for the next two years.

Brother James Draper and your correspondent attended the first meeting of the Indiana State Electrical Council. This meeting was

held in Indianapolis and the initial plans were laid to complete the formation of the state council. The next meeting will be held on July 30 and this local union will send at least one delegate.

We would like to hear from some of the Brothers who use the wires and cables we make at Paranite. This plant has been in operation for over 50 years and we believe that several of the older members of the construction locals are very familiar with the Paranite products. Please let us hear from you.

Plans are under way for a training school in our local. When the county electrical council has been established we will extend the training school to all members in Grant County.

We will try to have news of interest for the JOURNAL each month in the future.

EARL R. WEIMER.

#### L. U. NO. B-1002, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor:

Just a few lines to let you know that B-1002 is still going forward. (It is hard to get used to writing that "B" in front of 1002. I don't know what it stands for unless it is for "Bigger and Better.")

We have advanced from a part-time business manager local to one with a full-time business manager. We have elected G. B. Leavitt to serve in that capacity and we are expecting some great achievements and accomplishments from him.

Was sorry to see "Whitey" Marbury resign as business manager. The local certainly owes a lot of thanks to "Whitey" for his untiring efforts in behalf of B-1002, our sister locals and organized labor in general.

How many of you fellows are readers of the new "Utility and Electrical Union News" of the I. B. E. W.? For some reason or another, Volume 1, Number 21, dated June 10, 1938, was the first copy the writer had the privilege of reading. If this number can be used as an average sample, it is well worth your time to read and digest this paper. Let's all get behind this paper and help put it over in a big way.

Now for a true (?) fish story: Our president, C. L. Hamblin, claims to have fished for 12 straight days, catching the limit every day, and not a crappie under 19 inches. If one did not know that Brother Hamblin has the reputation of a real fisherman, you might think he meant "carp" instead of crappie.

Being as how this is my first attempt to crash the JOURNAL, I think it would not be amiss to dedicate this letter to Bennie Jones and some of the other goaders.

FRANK SMITH.

#### L. U. NO. B-1030, HALIFAX, N. S.

Editor:

Now that the ice has been broken in the last issue, and as Brother Van Buskirk, of our sister Local No. 625, is still away, we will keep on marking time on behalf of our Halifax locals.

By the time this goes to press our central body will have consummated much of their plans with the Provincial Exhibition committee, relevant to Labor Day celebrations, which take place on the last day of the Provincial Exhibition, and the ways and means committee of the council are striving to make this the greatest Labor Day in the history of the labor movement in this province.

While we in the East have not felt the "recession" nearly so bad as our Brothers in the West, working conditions are not so good as they were last year.

The Port of Halifax, primarily a winter port, had a very bad winter, and this is being



reflected in the general business of the locality.

Remote control of the Port of Halifax is remote control of the interests of 1,400 longshoremen, and how can a commission in Ottawa get business for a port 800 miles away?

Now we find, with increased port charges on tonnage of incoming traffic, our tourist trade is even threatened. Two trips of the "Queen Mary" and it will be owned by the Canadian government.

Things are not so bright for the United Mine Workers of these parts, in spite of subventions, which after all come out of the pockets of the taxpayers.

With the advent of the oil burner and lack of markets, coal production is considerably retarded, and at the present time one mine after another is closing down; although our genial Minister of Mines has made hasty trips to Ontario to try to stem the tide.

Our sister local, headed by our able Brother Conrad, has accepted an increase, and is to be congratulated on the manner in which this was brought about.

Brothers, your sacrifices are our sacrifices, your abilities are our abilities, your shot is our shot; so play the game. You can't insult a person's intelligence, so don't try to make anybody believe that black is white. He knows the difference between right and wrong, and the employer has a right.

Human nature tells a man if he can get some one to work for 45 cents an hour he is foolish to pay 70 cents, but when he has to he does.

T. H. ISNOR.

#### L. U. NO. B-1096, PAWTUCKET, R. I. Editor:

A very progressive movement has been started down here, due to the untiring efforts of Brother Lord, of Local No. B-99. It is an unofficial amalgamation of the officers and

executive boards of the four local unions, whose members work for Collyer Insulated Wire Co., General Cable Corp., Providence Insulated Wire Co. and Anaconda Wire & Cable Co.

Meetings are held once a month and are looked forward to by all. A mass meeting of all members is on the schedule for the near future.

I am enclosing a picture of our officers that you may see fit to publish.

THOMAS EASTHAM.

### New Transmission Line

State Line Highland Indiana Tower Job  
Constructed by L. U. No. B-9 Members

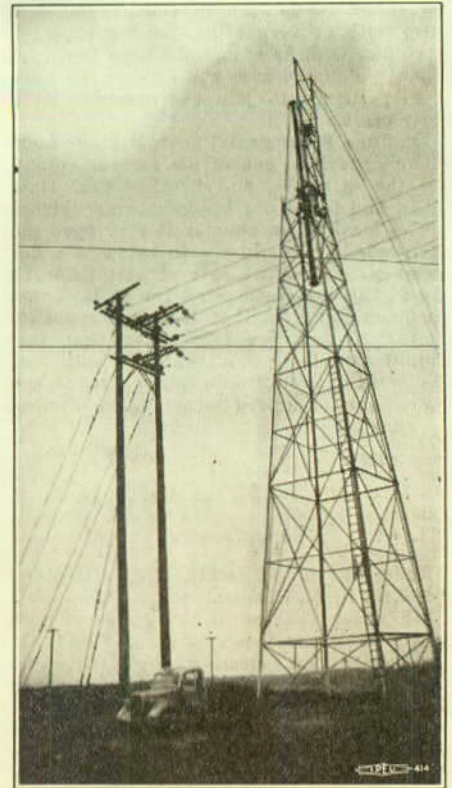
By JOHN R. MARKS

Assistant Business Manager

The Northern Indiana Public Service Company's 132 K. V. steel transmission towers have been extended from One Hundred and Sixth Street and Indianapolis Boulevard and Wolf Lake, Hammond, East Chicago, and tied into the existing tower line at Highland, Ind., a distance of 10 miles.

The work consisted of 87 towers of 12 different types, with various extension lengths. These towers were of various heights, from 101 feet to 143 feet high. Weights of the towers themselves ran from five to 21 tons; the anchors used ran from two and one-half to 10 tons each.

The soil conditions covered most every kind of soil imaginable. The anchors were started January 3, 1938; the tower work starting January 25. The tower construction started during zero to 10 degrees above weather. There were what might be termed eight lake towers, where it was necessary to build sand platforms in order that the linemen might complete tower construction. I might add that



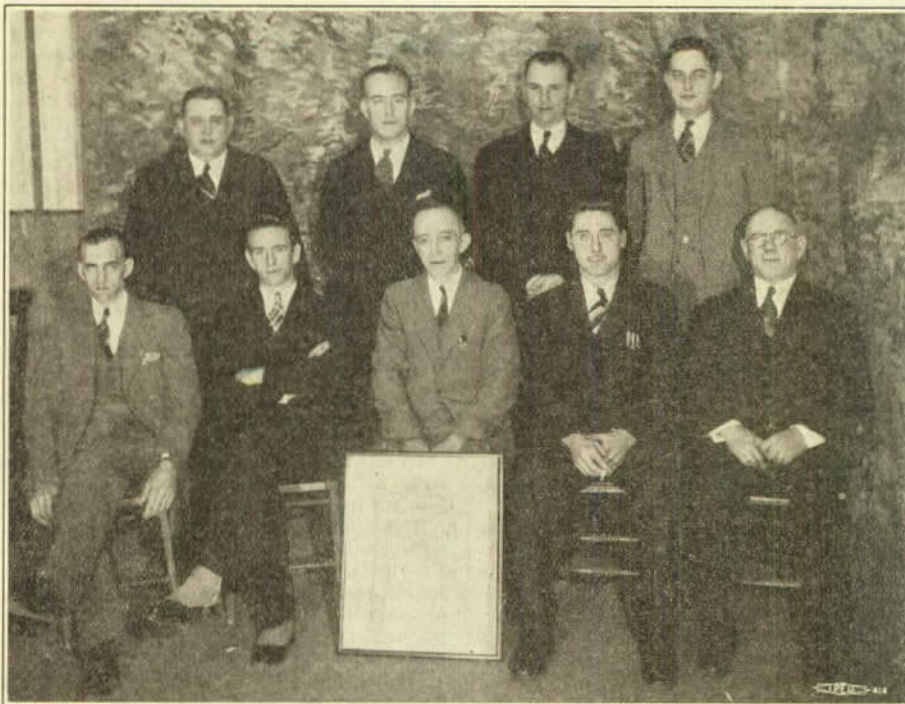
during the entire construction of this line the conditions under which the linemen worked, both from a weather and soil standpoint, were very bad. In fact, a number of our linemen said that, taking everything into consideration, it was the "toughest" job on which they had ever worked.

The cutover at Highland, which comprised the construction of a new tower and the dismantling of an old tower, was completed on a Saturday. These towers were approximately 118 feet high. Work started at 6 a. m. and was completed the same day at 2:45 p. m. Linemen were used throughout in the assembly of anchor steel, setting templates and construction of towers.

### Labor Drama Published

"New Activities for Workers' Groups," the fifth in a series of the Affiliated Schools Scrapbooks, is now ready for distribution to workers' classes and individual workers. Aside from valuable reports on labor conferences this 72-page mimeographed Scrapbook of the Affiliated Schools for Workers contains "Packing! Packing! Packing! or the Supreme Court at Bay," a play written and produced at the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry in 1937 by the worker-students under the direction of Professor Earl E. Cummins. This play is significant in that it shows the relationship of the Supreme Court decisions to the everyday interests of the people and of workers at the present time. Workers' classes throughout the country who are finding labor drama a major interest in their educational programs will find "Packing! Packing! Packing!" an excellent illustration of how to create stirring realistic drama from what goes on around them. The fact that the Bryn Mawr Dramatic Workshop produced this colorful production on a budget of \$4 should be an incentive to other workers' projects.

It is not only the Bryn Mawr Dramatic Workshop which has a contribution to make



OFFICERS OF L. U. NO. B-1096, OF PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Left to right, front row: S. Parkinson and William O'Neil, of the executive board; H. Spurgeon, president; J. Reek, financial secretary; William Robinson, business manager. Second row: J. Beauvais, secretary; N. O'Neil, recording secretary; W. Gervais and J. McGarty, executive board.



to labor drama. The Scrapbook contains also valuable new techniques worked out at the Southern Summer School for Workers which awaken an awareness and confidence in workers of the dramatic values of their own lives. The report of the experience of the Southern School shows how to develop these values and how to dramatize and create labor plays, emphasizing throughout that dramatics is an ideal means to develop interest and understanding of the problems that face working men and women today.

The purpose of the Scrapbook series is to present material of a practical nature to meet the needs of those directly concerned with a program of workers' education. The new Scrapbook on "New Activities for Workers' Groups" presents more material on ways of stimulating interest in workers' education. The topics on conferences and labor plays included in this issue have been selected because they illustrate the many successful educational methods developed by the Affiliated Schools for Workers and its member schools. The material is planned for the use of local workers' groups and their leaders.

In addition to the first Scrapbook of the Affiliated Schools which also is on "Labor Drama," others in the Scrapbook series include "Teaching Economics in Workers' Classes" and "Snapshots of Workers' Education Here and Abroad." In the introduction to "New Activities for Workers' Groups," Andria Taylor Hourwich, editor, says, "With this issue, the Scrapbook makes its bow in simpler dress than that worn by its predecessors. The original appropriation for printing covered only the first four numbers. But interest in this publication has been great enough to encourage further occasional issues, and the editorial staff has decided to try this format." Bound in an attractively designed brown paper cover this mimeographed 72-page Scrapbook will serve to give valuable suggestions and constructive help to all local workers' education programs throughout the country. The cost per copy is 25 cents, and may be ordered from the Affiliated Schools for Workers, 302 East 35 Street, New York City.

Other publications of the Affiliated Schools for Workers which have been widely used by workers' groups throughout the country include "The Worker and Government," "Introduction to American Trade Unionism," "Mastering the Tools of the Trade," "Can the Work-Week Shrink and Wages Grow?," "I am A Woman Worker—A Scrapbook of Autobiographies," "The Company Union in Plan and Practice," "The Worker Goes to Market," and "The Suggested Reading List of Novels, Plays, Biographies, Poetry Dealing with Social and Economic Problems."

## Chapter in Health Insurance

BY ALBERT H. JENKINS

Health insurance will probably be the next step in the Social Security program. A committee appointed by President Roosevelt is writing a bill and the Administration will make strenuous efforts to have it passed at the next session of Congress.

For years forces have been gathering for a showdown fight on this vitally important question. On one side are the American Medical Association and other reactionary interests which think no one is entitled to medical service unless he can pay well for it. On the other side are physicians and government officials who believe that even

the poorest citizen has a right to the benefits of modern medical science.

This conflict has been emphasized recently by the battle between the American Medical Society and a growing number of co-operative medical service groups formed by people who want to cut the high cost of sickness.

An outstanding example is the war waged by the Medical Society on the Group Health Association, a co-operative medical service system organized in Washington by government employees who found doctors' fees too expensive and decided to do something about it.

They worked out a plan which would spread the cost over the members of their association and reduce the financial hardship to those struck down by illness. The plan was so fair that several first-rate physicians promptly signed up to render their services to this group.

Then the storm broke. The national "Doctors' Trust" and its local subsidiary, the Washington Medical Society, blacklisted the doctors employed by the co-operative health association. The door of every hospital in Washington was closed to them, and they were forbidden to perform operations even on patients who lay at death's door.

In addition, the organized doctors declared a bitter "social boycott" against the group's physicians. As a result of all this, most of them withdrew their contracts with the co-operative association.

Similar struggles have been going on in many other cities. One example, in St. Louis, is well known to railroad men, because there the reactionary medical society has long been trying to wreck the Missouri Pacific hospital system, maintained by organized railroad workers.

So widespread and bitter has this fight become that President Roosevelt publicly protested against the medical monopoly's methods, and an investigation was demanded by Congressmen Byron N. Scott and Jerry Voorhis, two California Democrats. Probably by the time this article appears in print that probe will be in action.

It will make many prosperous doctors wish they had kept quiet and avoided the lightning, because the investigation is expected to expose some scandalous medical rackets, such as "rebating," "fee-splitting," "kick-backs," local monopolies on X-ray service and other ways of wringing fat profits out of sick people.

Long before this spectacular fight, it was obvious that something is wrong with the practice of medicine, and that most of the American people are not getting the health service they have a right to expect. Many careful studies have revealed a host of shocking facts, and have pointed out the necessity for a new deal in this field.

Back in April, 1932, there was published a book entitled "Medical Care for the American People." It was "the final report of the committee on the costs of medical care."

This book was the last of a series of volumes that would fill a "Five-Foot Shelf." They embodied the results of a five-year study by 50 eminent physicians, drawn from the fields of private practice, public health and medical institutions. They were aided by a large staff of experts and the monumental study was financed by eight "foundations."

These volumes contained a staggering amount of evidence that the American people were not getting adequate medical service even in the prosperous 1920's. The final report said that "the quality of medical care is an index of civilization," and in the

following words showed that our civilization measures badly by this yardstick:

"There is a tremendous amount of preventable physical pain and mental anguish, needless deaths, economic inefficiency and social waste," it said.

"Though the American people pay \$3,500,000,000 a year for practice of medicine, many persons do not receive the medical care they need, or are heavily burdened by its costs. At the same time, many of the practitioners and agencies which provide medical service are inadequately occupied and poorly remunerated.

"A barrier, in large part economic, stands between the practitioners, able and willing to serve, and patients who need the service but are unable to pay for it."

At the end of the book was a "minority report" by doctors who said they feared "socialized medicine," and, therefore, objected to anything being done to change the shocking situation.

Equally serious conditions were disclosed by the recent report of the "Interdepartmental Committee to Co-ordinate Health and Welfare Activities." Appointed by Roosevelt on October 27, 1936, this committee included representatives of government departments, the Social Security Board and Public Health Service.

The report points out scores of things that should be done in a health program. Then it quotes the "National Health Inventory" to show the reason why millions of people are unable to buy health for themselves.

This "inventory" was made by the Public Health Service and the Works Progress Administration, at the request of President Roosevelt, who saw to it that \$4,000,000 of W. P. A. funds were provided for this job. The survey "comprised the investigation of health conditions among 3,000,000 individuals in 90 cities, and the relation of these conditions to economic status." It was "the most extensive survey of its kind ever made."

Terrific indictments of the effects of poverty on health have also been made recently by Surgeon General Thomas Parran, chief of the U. S. Public Health Service, in statements to the Senate Committee on Unemployment and Relief, and to the Children's Bureau Conference on Better Care for Mothers and Babies.

Parran also described his ideas for expanding the Social Security program by addition of "a real, nation-wide, result-getting health program, which would provide:

"1. For all citizens, community sanitation and disease prevention measures which are necessary if any of us are to be safe.

"2. For the underprivileged third of our population, such specific measures of prevention and treatment as good maternity care, child health protection, control of tuberculosis, syphilis, pneumonia, cancer.

"3. Physical facilities for good health, such as hospitals, sanatoriums and health centers, without which no national health program can operate effectively.

"4. For those on relief and dependent on public funds, a minimum standard of general medical, dental, nursing and hospital care."

"This health program will pay dividends in dollars no less than in human lives," Parran declared. "Savings to the nation's economy will be apparent immediately.

"Other nations are making strenuous efforts to produce a generation fit for war. Surely we need no less a generation physically fit for the pursuits of peace."



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SHELBURNE, 40 West 27th St., New York City.

SUNBEAM LAMP CO., 3 East 28th St., New York City.

WARREN KESSLER, INC., 119 West 24th St., New York City.

SILK-O-LITE, 24 West 25th St., New York City.

TEBOR, INC., 36 West 25th St., New York City.

WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, 40 West 25th St., New York City.

SPECIAL NUMBER, 290 5th Ave., New York City.

UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 18 East 18th St., New York City.

WROUGHT IRON &amp; GLASS FIXTURE COMPANY, 591 Broadway, New York City.

**ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES**

HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 387 1st Ave., New York City.

C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.

HERMANSEN ELECTRIC CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

**ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES**

RUSSELL &amp; STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING**

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

**FLASHLIGHT, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES**

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

**DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES**

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I.

**ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING**

UNION ELECTRIC CO., 1850 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NEON SUPPLY CO., 2258 N. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.

**FLOOR BOXES**

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUSSELL &amp; STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

THOMAS &amp; BETTS COMPANY, Elizabeth, N. J.

**HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES**

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

C. H. LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COLISEUM BATTERY &amp; EQUIPMENT CO., Chicago, Ill.

ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.

DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5406 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.

SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.

UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORPORATION, New York City.

NAT'L ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.

NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.

CARL BAJOHRE LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., St. Louis, Mo.

HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.

TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.

ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., of Stamford, Conn.

MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, Irvington, N. J.

SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., New York City.

VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 79 Orange St., Newark, N. J.

TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.





# IN MEMORIAM

## A. C. Eppler, L. U. No. B-465

Initiated May 30, 1935

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-465 record the death of our late Brother, A. C. Eppler; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be sent to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF L. U. NO. B-465.

E. A. FINLEY,  
E. M. FOSTER,  
R. E. NOONAN,  
Committee.

## E. A. Carson, L. U. No. 84

Initiated August 30, 1914

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 84, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Atlanta, Ga., record the passing on May 30, 1938, of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Enoch A. Carson, who was electrocuted at the point of service while employed by the Georgia Power Co.; and

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal and devoted member, a loyal friend, most highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sadness and sorrow we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

S. C. MANN,  
C. H. TIPPETT,  
L. C. FORDHAM,  
Committee.

## E. J. (Jack) Cobleigh, L. U. No. B-18

Initiated November 19, 1925

As we press toward our ultimate goal, we can but note the passing from time to time of friends and associates who have finished the course before us. It is always fitting that a moment's pause be had, that a grateful remembrance be acknowledged for the privileges of having known the one who has gone before. Such a tribute is recorded by Local Union No. B-18 with the passing of E. J. Cobleigh, a true friend and loyal member. To his loved ones we express our deep sympathy. In realization of our loss this tribute is spread upon our minutes and published in our Journal, and our charter shall be draped in his memory.

GEORGE A. EVANS,  
ERNEST P. TAYLOR,  
WALTER R. SAUNDERS,  
Committee.

## Donald H. Dunham, L. U. No. 418

Initiated August 6, 1937

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 418, I. B. E. W., record the death of our friend and Brother, Donald H. Dunham.

Whereas by the death of Brother Dunham, this local has lost a true and beloved member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by draping our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved wife, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

D. F. CAMERON,  
JOHN E. FRITZ,  
W. H. DRESSER,  
Committee.

## Clarence Head, L. U. No. B-1061

Initiated June 29, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Clarence Head; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his wife and children our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

E. A. DENTON,  
Financial Secretary.

## Glen R. Sargent, L. U. No. 948

Initiated May 7, 1934

Local Union No. 948, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay its last respects to Brother Glen R. Sargent, who passed on May 13, 1938; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 948.

A. W. TAYLOR,  
WILLIAM WALKER,  
B. A. KNIGHT,  
Committee.

## Mark W. Sissons, L. U. No. 26, Governmental Branch

Initiated August 7, 1930

It is with a deep feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 26, Governmental Branch, record the passing of a worthy member, Brother Mark W. Sissons.

Whereas it is our desire, in the spirit of brotherly love, to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family, in their time of great sorrow, our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

JOSEPH A. ITALIANO,  
THOMAS D. STUART,  
RAYMOND L. LANG,  
Committee.

## E. Kaiser, L. U. No. 617

Initiated December 5, 1919

It is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 617, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing on May 31, 1938, of our esteemed and worthy Brother, E. Kaiser; and

Whereas our local union has lost a most loyal and esteemed member, admired by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend to the family of our departed Brother our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and that the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the departed Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 617 and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

J. J. BROWN,  
Recording Secretary.

## Frank Malinowski, L. U. No. 713

Initiated January 13, 1931

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

ADOLPH NAESSENS,  
WILLIAM M. TAYOR,  
ARTHUR VIANE,  
Committee.

## Jens Bore, L. U. No. 567

Initiated January 21, 1924

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to suddenly call from our midst our esteemed and beloved Brother, Jens Bore; and

Whereas it is our desire, in the spirit of brotherly love, to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family, in their time of great sorrow, our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy spread on the local union's minutes and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

FRED D. VADE,  
President.  
JOHN J. JOYCE,  
Vice President.  
A. F. EAGLES,  
Recording Secretary.

## C. H. McCorkle, L. U. No. 794

Reinitiated November 21, 1934

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 794, mourn the passing of Brother C. H. McCorkle, an esteemed and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That in memory of Brother McCorkle our charter shall be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

C. E. BACUS,  
J. H. WITHGOTT,  
A. F. MARINOVITCH,  
Committee.

## George A. Murer, L. U. No. B-702

Initiated January 8, 1937

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-702, of the I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, George A. Murer, who passed away May 20, 1938; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-702, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

IVAL F. HEATON,  
FRED ROTRAMEL,  
W. R. BOYD,  
Committee.

## August P. Duwer, L. U. No. B-202

Initiated February 1, 1917

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-202, record the passing of a very faithful member, A. P. Duwer; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

WILLIAM P. STANTON,  
WOLFE MITCHELL,  
G. L. PICKLE,  
E. L. LEWIS,  
Committee.



**John McClellan Lewis, L. U. No. B-702**

Initiated October 29, 1936

Whereas the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, called from our midst on June 7, 1938, our beloved Brother, John McClellan Lewis; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Lewis, Local Union No. B-702, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal members; and

Whereas it is our desire to pay due respect to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the widow who remains to mourn his loss our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

EDWARD J. BRUNNER,  
HAROLD M. HANON,  
Committee.

**James S. Cooper, Jr., L. U. No. B-1073**

Initiated May 15, 1937

**Charles L. Reiser, L. U. No. B-1073**

Initiated May 22, 1937

**Fred Ogulni, L. U. No. B-1073**

Initiated May 18, 1937

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our devoted Brothers, James S. Cooper, Jr., Charles L. Reiser and Fred Ogulni; and

Whereas our late Brothers, as members of Local Union No. B-1073, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, always gave their best for the cause of our Brotherhood and in the interest of Local Union No. B-1073; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-1073 hereby expresses its high appreciation of the services to our cause given by our devoted Brothers, and our sorrow in the knowledge of their death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-1073 tenders its sincere sympathy to the families of our late Brothers in the time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-1073 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

STELLA F. NAJCIECHOWSKI,  
Financial Secretary.

**Turie E. Dahlgren, L. U. No. 418**

Initiated November 19, 1915

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 418, I. B. E. W., record the death of our friend and Brother, Turie E. Dahlgren.

Whereas by the death of Brother Dahlgren, this local has lost a true and beloved member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by draping our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved wife, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

D. F. CAMERON,  
JOHN E. FRITZ,  
W. H. DRESSER,  
Committee.

**J. B. Roach, L. U. No. 738**

Initiated May 14, 1937

It is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 738, I. B. E. W., record the passing on June 16, 1938, of our esteemed and worthy Brother; and

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal and devoted member, a loyal friend, most highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and that our charter be draped for 30 days in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 738, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

NOEL BARBER,  
Recording Secretary.

**Charles O. Whitaker, L. U. No. 196**

Initiated December 6, 1923

It is with a deep feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 196, I. B. E. W., record the passing of a worthy member, Brother Charles O. Whitaker, who has served this union as an officer at various times in the past.

Whereas it is our desire, in the spirit of brotherly love, to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family, in their time of great sorrow, our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

WILLIAM LINDBERG,  
Secretary.

**Grover Garner, L. U. No. B-702**

Initiated February 20, 1937

Whereas it has pleased God to take from our midst our esteemed and loyal Brother, Grover Garner, who passed away June 1, 1938; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as members of Bloomington Branch, Local Union No. B-702, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our branch local and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF LOCAL  
UNION NO. B-702, BLOOMINGTON  
BRANCH.

**W. W. Kochendorfer, L. U. No. 196**

Initiated August 6, 1936

It is with a deep feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 196, I. B. E. W., record the untimely loss of a valued member, W. W. Kochendorfer; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by draping our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Journal for publication, a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting and a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

WILLIAM LINDBERG,  
Secretary.

**Hilman Rorvig, L. U. No. 758**

Initiated May 22, 1936

It is with deep feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 758, I. B. E. W., record the passing of a loyal and worthy member, Brother Hilman Rorvig; and

Whereas it is our desire, in the spirit of brotherly love, to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family, in their time of great sorrow, our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

J. CLUNE,  
M. NELSON,  
M. EVANS,  
Committee.

**John J. Hiseman, L. U. No. B-57**

Reinitiated April 19, 1917

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-57, I. B. E. W., record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, John J. Hiseman, on June 16, 1938; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to this Brother's memory by expressing our sincere sympathy to his family and loved ones; and be it further

Resolved, That we pay respect to his memory and drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to be spread upon our minutes and a copy to be sent to the Electrical Worker's Journal for publication.

J. J. McAFEE,  
F. C. BROWN,  
R. L. POWELL,  
Committee.

**Harold Morris, L. U. No. 435**

Initiated May 23, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 435, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of Brother Harold Morris, of Pine Falls, on June 2, 1938.

Whereas it is our desire to pay just tribute to his memory and to express our sincere regret and sympathy to his widow; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his widow and a copy to our official Journal for publication therein.

C. R. ROBERTS,  
Recording Secretary.

**I. B. Vail, L. U. No. 124**

Initiated September 21, 1920

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, on May 30, 1938, suddenly removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, I. B. Vail; and

Whereas we deeply regret the passing of our friend and Brother member, who was a true and loyal worker; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend sympathy to his family in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, and a copy be recorded on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the Journal.

W. I. LANGLEY,  
R. B. SMITH,  
R. E. BROWN,  
Committee.

**Ralph Knippen, L. U. No. B-702**

Initiated September 9, 1936

It is with deep sorrow that we record the sudden passing of our esteemed Brother, Ralph Knippen; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes of our next meeting, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

E. MADINE,  
G. J. EWEN,  
E. RICE,  
Committee.

**Rhody Locals Plan Celebration**

We are going to hold one of the biggest affairs of its kind in Rhode Island this year when on August 6 we have the first annual joint outing of the I. B. E. W. locals of the state of Rhode Island, at Rocky Point, R. I.

Invited guests are: Daniel Tracy, international president; Charles Keaveney, international vice president, and plant officials of the different wire companies.

We expect to have a grand and glorious time with fun for young and old alike. There will be all kinds of sports, swimming, baseball, races, etc., a corking good dinner, dancing, and lots of prizes! A brief outline of the program is as follows:

Ten a. m. to 2 p. m.—sports, both field and water; 2 to 3 p. m.—dinner in the convention hall; 3 to 4 p. m.—assembly in the convention hall; 4 to 6:30 p. m.—attractions in the midway and dancing in the "Quarter Deck."

Union members, their families and friends are all invited, and judging by the way the tickets are selling now, those who wait until the last minute are going to be disappointed.

JOHN J. McCABE,  
General Chairman.



## WHERE IS HE?

Somewhere, still in this world, I hope,  
Is a gay old bird full of I. B. E. W. dope;  
He was 79 in Houston a few months past;  
Put on a show, after midnight it did last;  
He bought the refreshments and cigars,  
And a few days later he traveled far.  
In Chicago we last heard he was waiting for  
pay

To take him from there, out of the way.  
Just where he went to we never have heard—  
We expected a message from that old bird.  
But back here in Houston in Local No. 66  
We hope, where he's at, that he isn't sick,  
For it soon will be Christmas, he hasn't  
forgot  
The good time that we had, for he forgets not.  
So get out your pencil and drop us a line,  
To your friends in Local No. 66 before  
Christmas time.

F. H. BYAM,  
L. U. No. 66.

## WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 357)

auxiliary, certainly had their committee put over a fine job wherever they were placed. The workers who were on these committees gave splendid service.

We are hopeful Mrs. R. A. Towne, Mrs. F. Wilson and Mrs. Reising, of Brookline, will be able to attend the meetings soon, as we are anxious to see them well again and back where they are needed. Their presence is greatly desired.

Although we did not have the pleasure of Mrs. Logan's attendance at our meetings, we are hopeful she will recover from her illness rapidly and join our ever-growing auxiliary. We know her illness has been the reason for not attending.

MRS. MORRIS JACOBS,  
Press Secretary.

1735 Chislett St.,  
E. E. Pittsburgh, Pa.

## WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Our bingo party held June 16 went over the top with flying colors. A goodly crowd attended. The people who attended were members and officers and their wives and friends of Local No. 26. Also a few well known business men and citizens of Washington with their families, and a number of representatives of other clubs in and around the city, and, to be sure, the members of the auxiliary. Everyone seemed to have had a good time. Many beautiful prizes were awarded. Quite a bit of jesting by those present added color and fun.

The president, Mrs. Hellman, gave a talk of appreciation.

Mrs. A. Neff and Mrs. E. Redmond, who composed the committee and who mapped out the entire affair with the help of the auxiliary and Brother President Al Neff, of Local No. 26, deserve a great deal of credit in exchange for their successful efforts in putting across the first affair of the auxiliary.

Without any doubt, Brother Al Neff is the "King of Bingo," because of the procedure he undertakes. He aims to satisfy the guests. I also would like to mention that we had a few outstanding barristers at the party, without mentioning names.

In behalf of the auxiliary, I take the pleasure of thanking all who attended, especially the members and officers of Local No. 26. The officers were Brother D. Roadhouse and his wife, Brother Al Neff and Brother O. Ross.

The Hentzel Brothers of No. 26 were there and we appreciate their contributing a prize



## VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Price only \$4

they had won back to the auxiliary in order to allow some other guest to win it.

Brother Schaefer and his wife and friends were there, and by the way, he won the grand door prize.

Thanks again to all who were there and we hope at the next affair (be that what it may) will be as successful or maybe better.

Our auxiliary is determined to go places and do things.

In the event you ladies would like to join up with the auxiliary, you may get in touch with the writer. We welcome you.

MRS. MARGARET E. GERARDI,  
Vice President.

## NOTICE

Local Union No. 716, of Houston, Texas, advises that the amount of work going on in their territory has apparently been overestimated. Therefore it is requested that members of other local unions communicate with the business manager, Don Kennard, before coming into the territory of Local Union No. 716 looking for work.



You want the JOURNAL!

We want you to have the JOURNAL!

The only essential is your

Name-----

Local Union-----

New Address-----

Old Address-----

When you move notify us of the change of residence at once.

We do the rest.

International Brotherhood of Electrical  
Workers

1200 15th St., N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

## WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 356)

pairs, new wiring, radio work, etc. The man who installs the work is the most important link between the union-made electrical merchandise and the consumer. Look over the long list of names published each month in the JOURNAL—you will see the names of some products you know, but most of them are merchandised entirely through the efforts of the union electrician, so ask your friends who are working with you in the union label movement, when they need electrical work to call a union shop and ask for a 100 per cent union job. The electrical workers are ready to help in the bel-col game.

## DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM JUNE 1 TO JUNE 30, 1938

L. U.	Name	Amount
949	E. H. Henry	\$300.00
I. O.	E. B. Fisher	1,000.00
I. O.	W. Hickey	1,000.00
134	F. Kamm	1,000.00
103	W. J. Scannell	1,000.00
I. O.	T. F. Rourke	1,000.00
475	J. W. Ivy	825.00
66	J. M. McBride	1,000.00
I. O.	H. A. Todd	1,000.00
18	E. J. Cobleigh	1,000.00
3	E. W. Brickley	1,000.00
713	F. Malinowski	1,000.00
I. O.	A. F. Quandt	1,000.00
5	H. H. Woelfer	1,000.00
134	J. Dorich	1,000.00
164	A. M. Baxter	1,000.00
196	C. O. Whitaker	1,000.00
6	F. Sharp	1,000.00
456	Lee Holliday	1,000.00
124	I. B. Vail	1,000.00
I. O.	W. C. Wright	1,000.00
212	A. Weisenberger	1,000.00
702	G. S. Garner	300.00
134	E. C. Nessel	1,000.00
134	F. G. Schorr	1,000.00
483	J. Green	1,000.00
3	W. L. Foster	1,000.00
I. O.	J. L. Schroeder	1,000.00
614	E. H. Lundblad	650.00
84	E. A. Carson	1,000.00
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5	N. J. Grady	1,000.00
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702	J. M. Lewis	300.00
3	J. J. Carlos	1,000.00
702	R. Knippen	300.00
418	T. A. Dahlgren	1,000.00
1154	L. H. Chambers	650.00
617	E. P. Kaiser	1,000.00
134	C. W. Tracey	1,000.00
I. O.	T. N. Singleton	1,000.00
885	W. J. Schroeder	1,000.00
103	B. F. Kelly	825.00
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I. O.	George W. Schlesinger	1,000.00
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794	C. H. McCorkle	650.00
679	L. A. Woodruff	1,000.00
715	O. E. Kaiser	300.00
3	Joseph Bonenta	1,000.00
I. O.	J. J. Hiseman	1,000.00
465	A. C. Eppler	650.00
134	Thomas F. Hunt	1,000.00
1037	William Whitaker	1,000.00
435	Harold Morris	300.00
847	A. P. Jackson	150.00
292	Roy Jumper	150.00
292	William H. Shine	150.00

\$51,814.58



## PRECISION INSTRUMENTS OF AMATEUR RADIO

(Continued from page 351)

In the antenna circuit is what looks like a small coil T. This is two or three turns of insulated wire around the wire connecting the coil and condensers to the grid of the detector tube. They should be placed as shown just ahead

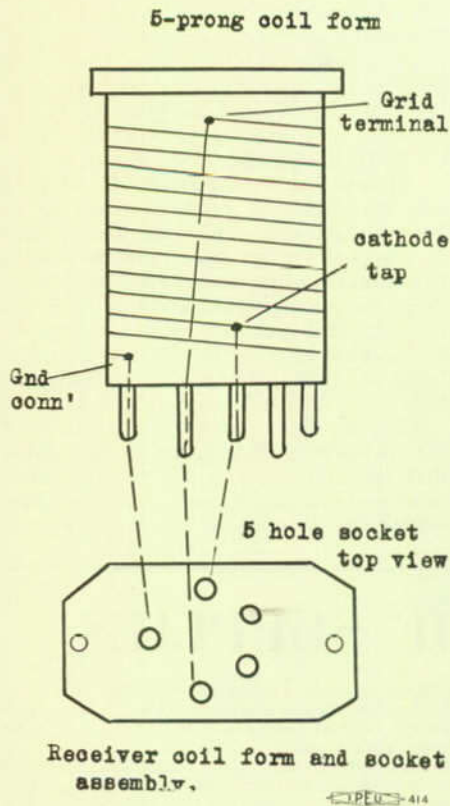


FIG. 6

of the grid leak and condenser. The more turns that are wrapped around this lead, the stronger the signals will be. Too many turns can be wound on. The proper number must be found by experiment. These turns form a small condenser (coupling condenser) between the antenna and grid circuit. Too many turns may bring in broadcast station harmonics.

The case of the choke coil should be connected to B minus and ground. The grid condenser and grid leak should be mounted close to the grid cap of the 6C6 tube. Very carefully solder a stiff wire to the grid cap and connect the grid leak and condenser to this wire. Too much heat applied to the cap may loosen the small wire leading from the cap through the glass wall of the tube. A small soldering iron should be used for this purpose. The other ends of the leak and condenser are connected to the stator (stationary) plates of both band-setting and band-spread condensers. Both rotors are also connected together and run to one prong of the coil socket, while the stators are run to the other prong. Each coil has three connections brought out to prongs, the grid connection on top of coil, the cathode connection near the bot-

tom and the ground connection at the bottom.

Speaking again of the grid cap, it would be much better to remove the cap from the grid terminal while soldering the grid lead to it, then there will be no chance in breaking the inside connection from the tube.

The socket for the 6C6 tube is mounted so the heater terminals face the front of the set. All wires from this socket except the grid and plate lead are brought through holes to the underside of the baseboard. The socket for the coil form is a five-prong socket, although only three terminals of it are actually used. In the future other receivers may be built in which more terminals are used from the coils than are now shown.

### WIRING UNDER THE BOARD

Five tubular condensers and five resistors are mounted under the baseboard. Small tie connector strips are convenient for this purpose. Both wires that feed the heaters of the detector and amplifier tubes should be twisted together like lamp cord. This twisting minimizes hum pick-up, as when the two wires lie together, the magnetic field of one wire helps to cancel that of the other.

The following small parts are mounted under board: by-pass condenser for screen grid of 6C6; 1 MFD by-pass condenser for cathode of 76 tube; 1,500 ohm cathode resistor for 76 tube; 50,000 ohm resistor for screen circuit of 6C6; 20,000 ohm resistor in screen circuit; 0.1 MFD condenser across the positive and negative terminals of the B supply; 20,000 ohm resistor in choke and regeneration control circuit. The 0.1 MFD condenser in the phone circuit is mounted directly under the phone jack, under board.

The exact mounting of these small parts is not critical, but they should be mounted as close as convenient to the part of the circuit where they connect in. All resistors and condensers of which one side is connected to B minus and ground should be soldered to the bus with leads as short as possible.

Fig. 4 is a view of the tube socket from the TOP side, the 6C6.

Fig. 5 is the 76.

Fig. 6 shows the coil winding and socket assembly. Small holes are drilled into the side of the coil form where the cathode tap is connected. Each coil has three connections as shown in the drawings.

In Fig. 7 we have the coil winding data for the different coils, each coil covering into and over the band of frequencies it is designed for. The drawings are self-explanatory.

### OPERATION OF THE RECEIVER

After connecting the power supply or batteries to the receiver allow the tubes to warm up, then advance the potentiometer regeneration control until a hiss is heard in the phones. Set the band setting condenser near minimum capacity and tune the band spreading condenser over its range until a signal is heard.

It is suggested that the beginner explore first the 160 meter and 80 meter band, as it is here that the slower telegraph trans-

mitting amateurs work. You will get more code practice suited to your speed in these bands. The more experienced operators work in the other bands.

Non-operation of the receiver could be caused by any of the following: Incorrect wiring (check the wiring before applying heater and B voltages), defective grid condenser or leak, open circuit in coil and socket assembly, defective tubes, defective regeneration control, short-circuited by pass condensers, antenna not connected, socket prong bent out of position or broken, cathode tap not soldered to coil, incorrect plate voltage.

The heaters of the 6C6 and the 76 take 6.3 volts and from 180 to 250 volts should be connected to the plate binding posts. Don't make the mistake of hooking the high voltage to the heaters; they just "can't take it."

It would be well to send 25 cents to the Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, Emporium, Pa., for one of their radio receiving tube manuals, which contain valuable information on receiving tubes.

If hum is encountered one side of the heater circuit should be connected to ground.

Your code speed should pick up considerably after you actually get to listening in on

COIL WINDING DATA	
160-200 meters: Wind 70 turns of No 24 DSC on coil form. Cathode tap 1 1/2 turns from ground end.	
70-110 M: 36 turns of No 22 DSC. Cathode tap 1 1/2 turns from bottom.	
32-60 M: 21 turns of No 22, space winding turns over linear distance of 1 3/4". Cathode tap 1/2 turn from bottom end.	
19-30M : 11 turns of No 22 DSC & space wind linear distance of 1 3/4". Cathode tap 1/2 turn from bottom end. Location cathode tap very critical, may have to be found by experiment.	
10-25 M: 5 turns of No 16 DSC, space wound over linear distance of 1 1/2". Cathode tap connected 1/3 turn up from bottom end. Probably necessary to experiment with cathode tap to secure smooth regeneration	

—PEU— 414

FIG. 7



the amateur bands. Don't forget it must be 13 words per minute in the radio inspector's office; not at home!

Prospective applicants for operators' licenses sometimes apparently when testing their speed with some friend can copy more than 13 words per minute, but when they go to the radio inspector's office for the official code test, which generally is given by means of a transmitting tape machine, they develop some kind of a "complex" or get nervous and fall down on the test. However, that is nothing to worry about, as one fellow we know of took the exam five times before getting a license. However, his trouble was not code, but the written part of the examination. He is one of the many men who have style in the gift of speech but when it comes to putting it down on paper they get lost. He now has a license and is very active on the air.

If you fail the first time it is only necessary to wait three months, then you can go up again. There is no limit to the number of times one can take the examination. And there is no cost of any kind. Uncle Sam even furnishes the paper to write on.

Practicing with five-letter code words makes one very proficient in receiving, as you cannot guess what letter is coming next. You can make up hundreds of code words such as the following example: GNRXU TOBIN JNSK FIBOX XOBIF TINKD NIGUR ASJUR FHRYN IFJ8L H5DKM 94HGF HG6FQ 2E5F7 ANDOX, etc. When you learn to copy 13 words per minute of the five-letter code words you can very easily pass the code test.

If and when your speed gets up to 20 and 25 words per minute, there are lots of jobs waiting for good radio commercial operators, on land and sea. Most of the ship jobs are organized now and pay good money.

We remember the day when we worked as a ship operator for \$40 per month, plus board and room. Such a thing as a radio operators' union was unheard of. A license was easy to get in those days and kids out of high school would go to the radio companies and offer to work for almost nothing in order to get on a ship and see the world. Probably many of our older members will remember some of those early days of commercial radio. The radio operator or "wireless operator" on a ship was a little tin god to all the feminine passengers; how they would flock around the radio room and want to listen in to the "wireless!"

Well, our mind seems to be wandering again, so this installment will come to a finish and in the next one we will have some practical, concise information on vacuum tubes. The writer would be pleased to know if our JOURNAL readers care to have this series on amateur radio continued. If you care to comment, drop a line to 439 South Bonnie Brae St., Los Angeles, Calif.

## HOW CAPITALISM CAN BE MADE TO WORK

(Continued from page 341)

### EFFECT ON LABOR

There are many other aspects of Mr. Dahlberg's proposal that we do not propose to go into here, because we are simply presenting, as news, his striking hypothesis. Mr. Dahlberg has a chapter in his book on the effect of a hoarding tax on labor policy. He begins with the premise that labor leaders who fight for group control of wage prices and selling prices are in reality fighting for a dictatorial form of government. However, Mr. Dahlberg believes that the solution of a higher income from labor cannot be had merely through raising by collective

bargaining the annual income of this or that labor union. He believes we must move on a solid front toward a wisely adjusted national economy.

This has great purport to labor and eventually labor will have to face this problem.

## WORLD LABOR TURNS TO SOBER APPROACH

(Continued from page 343)

quence, education has become not less but more indispensable to industrial efficiency."

\* \* \*

One of the more thoughtful addresses at the Conference was by Mr. Henry Harriman, employer representative, a public utility magnate, chairman of the Boston Elevated Railway system. Mr. Harriman has dealt with local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers over a period of many years. Mr. Harriman stated that he was in sympathy with increased government control.

### AMERICAN EMPLOYER'S VIEW

He said: "With the increased complexities of modern life and the interdependence of man upon his neighbor, the functions of government throughout the

world have rapidly increased, and even the most conservative now recognizes that the laissez-faire doctrine needs modification, and that in the public interest much regulation of business by government is inevitable." Mr. Harriman also firmly stated that he believes that before Americans should engage in a squabble over sharing income, they should face together the problem of sharply increasing national income. "One of the real problems before the American people is to discover that fair balance between regulation and individual initiative which will give us the finest spiritual and material life. We know that in 1929 we had a national income of approximately \$81,000,000,000, and that since that time our population has increased by 5 per cent and our ability to produce goods by at least 10 per cent, and that hence, with the same effort, we should now be able to have a national income of \$93,000,000,000. Well, due to disorganization of both agriculture and industry, and resulting unemployment, our national income, on the basis of 1929 prices, sank to \$48,000,000,000 in 1933 and rose to about \$68,000,000,000 in 1937. In a recent report of the Brookings Institution it is stated that the national loss due to unemployment and non-use of our productive plant during the depression came to an aggre-

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Buttons, medium, 10k gold.....	1.00	Rituals, extra, each.....	.25
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gate of nearly \$175,000,000,000. These huge losses are due to the faulty working of our political and economic system, and are the result of a lack of co-ordination and co-operation between the various factors of our national life."

\* \* \*

John G. Winant, former governor of New Hampshire, former chairman of the Social Security Board, was elected director of the International Labour Organization by a unanimous decision of the governing body. He is the first American to hold this distinction. Since the formation of the International Labour Conference, at Washington, in 1919, there have been only two directors. The first director was Albert Thomas, a French war munitions minister, a man of great vitality and leadership, who brought the necessary aggressive attitude that a new and growing institution needed. He was assisted in the early years by Mr. Harold Butler, who succeeded him in 1932. Mr. Butler is a British civil servant. Thus successively the International Labour Organization has had the direction of French and British leaders, and now an American. Associated since the beginning both with Mr. Thomas and Mr. Butler, Edward Phelan, an Irish civil servant, has had a large part to play in the development of this new organization. Mr. Phelan advanced to the rank of deputy director on Mr. Winant's selection.

### WINANT BECOMES DIRECTOR

There was some criticism among the workers' group of the so-called pressure exercised by governments on the governing body for the election of Mr. Winant. However, this objection, though formally lodged, appears to have left no residue of bitterness, and it is expected that Mr. Winant will have the backing not only of the labor but the employers and governments as well as the staff in his new and arduous duties. Mr. Winant will not formally take office until the first of January, 1939.

\* \* \*

At this writing it is expected that only one convention will be adopted this year. This is a convention making it mandatory upon governments to gather statistics on earnings and hours of work in all fields, including agriculture. Statistics will be gathered both on an hourly wage scale basis and upon a real earnings basis. This convention alone represents a change of emphasis within the International Labour Conference. Up to 1935, when the United States sent its first delegation to the Conference, decisions had been made largely on an impressionistic basis. Since 1935 the conference has made several changes to effect a more just solution of economic problems. It set up the system of tripartite preliminary conferences which gave a chance for industrialists and workers to join with technicians to discuss technical problems of individual industries.

### ECONOMIC FACTS SOUGHT

The tripartite system seems to have come to stay in the conference, and even in the Conference itself the effect of the tripartite conference system is felt this year in the technical committees where questionnaires have been worked out to be sent to the various governments, eliciting technical information to guide future action of the assembly. The convention on statistics is in this trend. It will provide above all else an opportunity to actually know what the facts are in reference to hours and wages in all countries. It will also provide in time an opportunity for comparison between nations of the standard of life of the workers. It is expected that a common denominator will be arrived at

whereby one will know on a just basis the actual level of living in each nation.

\* \* \*

Another technical committee, namely road transport, is providing an opportunity for sharp debate between workers and employers, as does the committee on technical education. These committees will not present draft conventions to the conference this year, but they are engaged in working out questionnaires to be sent to governments so that the proper technical information may be gathered in order that conventions may be presented in 1939.

\* \* \*

The Conference is meeting this year with the consciousness that war is imminent. Two schools of thought on this question are evident in the assembly. One group believes that war is close at hand, though strongly deploring the fact. Another group believes that somehow the world will muddle through without a major catastrophe. The Chinese delegation brought a stirring resolution to the conference, but due to a technicality this resolution did not come to a vote. Chinese workers brought the same material to the workers' caucus and won unanimous support for their position against Japan. It is admitted in the conference that about 15 per cent of the production of every country of the world at the present time is due to the manufacture of war munitions. There is little doubt that the fact that whole nations are engaged in war preparations affects the question of the 40-hour week, because no nation wants to bind itself to a reduction of hours while 15 per cent of its activities are carried on in fevered preparation for war. The sentiment in the Conference is strongly pro-democratic. If fascists are present, they do not manifest their point of view in any open way.

\* \* \*

The future of the International Labour Organization seems to be assured; in the face of war sentiment it is operating at full steam with vigor and vitality. Mr. Harold Butler closed his remarkable report on world conditions with two comments upon the future of the organization:

"Yet, again, if social justice is to form a basis for universal peace, there must be some approach to greater economic equality between nations. So long as there is such extreme poverty as still predominates in a large number of countries, there can be no question of justice, and in the end no possibility of peace. Here also international action is required. It is not suggested that the organization can by its own efforts bring about such enormous changes as these. What it can do, and by the terms of its charter is bound to do, is to insist upon their necessity and their inevitability. Its duty is to hold up the social mirror to every type of economic action and experiment; to discern the types of state intervention which are socially valuable from those which are socially pernicious. In short, it has to ensure so far as it may that international co-ordination shall be planned and executed in the interests of social progress and in the light of the changed circumstances of the present age."

"A new period of intense and varied activity is opening out before the organization. Its purview is no longer confined to the technical problems of industrial regulation, which it inherited from the International Association for Labor Legislation. Its horizon embraces all those wider questions which are inherent in the vast problems of stabilizing employment and lifting the standards of life to more civilized levels everywhere. These problems are squarely attributed to the jurisdiction of the organization by its constitution. They are of the essence of its existence.

In the future its work may not be cast in the same conventional moulds. Its constitution may have to be adapted to meet new circumstances as they arise. Its center of gravity will no longer be located in the middle of Europe. Its outlook will become more world-wide as time goes on. It may some day acquire the universality which it has never yet entirely achieved. But whatever its vicissitudes, its future is assured as long as civilization based on the economic dependence between nations and a common aspiration to improve the lot of the great masses of mankind endures. As the American philosopher, John Dewey, has said: 'Internationalism is not an aspiration but a fact, not a sentimental ideal but a force.' Only the arrest of the upward movement of the human spirit which began with the Renaissance and the destruction of all its achievements, intellectual, material and moral, could beget a world in which an International Labour Organization would find no place. Whatever the fears and forebodings of those who hold their own faith weakly, there is no reason to fear that the world, having known the joys of freedom and enlightenment, is destined to relapse into the brutish obscurity of another Dark Age."

### UNITED STATES SEEN THROUGH FOREIGN EYES

(Continued from page 353)

at 27,500 millions, public utilities in public ownership at 3,400 millions, the railways at 31,500 millions. Their total receipts (here the railways are excluded) amounted in 1929 to 5,500 million dollars, of which 2,500 millions came from the electricity undertakings (national income 84 milliard dollars). The capital subscribed to public utilities in 1930 amounted to 2,500 million dollars, of which 1,500 millions alone were in electricity companies. Up till 1930, a total of 27,600 millions was invested in gas and electricity supply, in the telegraph and telephone services, and in local transport services."

A long article is devoted to the trade unions in the United States. The European unionists deplore the split in the labor forces in this wise:

"Are more examples needed to show the disastrous effects of the split? Who can possibly remain unmoved by its continuation? In the whole of Europe, the workers have awaited with the greatest of interest the result of every attempt made by both organizations since their conventions last November to reach an understanding. Each time they have been disappointed. But they cannot believe that this split is to be a definite one. They expect too much from the American workers in today's world-wide fight to protect democracy and save humanity from the barbarity of Fascism and war not to long with fervor for the end of this internecine strife!"

Throughout, the Bulletin is illustrated with interesting photographs of industry. The front cover is decorated with the new San Francisco Bridge by night, with the caption "A Wonder of the New World." There are shots of New York City by day and by night and pictures of many skyscrapers.

All in all it is an interesting performance. Since the unions involved are international, this particular Bulletin is in English. There is also a French edition.



# LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM MAY 11 TO JUNE 10, 1938

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
I. O.	138696 139686	32.	814245 814290	B-78.	B 312319 312342	137.	244744 244749	214.	782811 782831
1.	62026 62034	33.	247363 247367	79.	B 150321 150407	B-138.	B 286208 286212	215.	509516 509539
1.	B 214751 214863	34.	224300 224404	79.	B 259507 259554	B-138.	505451 505487	217.	223361
1.	221251 221461	34.	874060 874112	79.	276751 276781	139.	939635 939655	217.	490691 490703
1.	222636 222750	35.	51455 51555	79.	637469 637500	141.	137313 137371	222.	109319 109327
1.	ApB 251543 251553	35.	310598 310619	80.	128440 128502	143.	820061 820119	223.	54911 54976
1.	Mis 287200 287233	37.	64523 64536	81.	98851 98856	B-145.	29747 29856	224.	App 78945 78946
1.	App 388007 388049	B-38.	App 137703 137721	81.	509955 510000	B-145.	148576 148577	224.	826084 826125
B-2.	144951	B-38.	189510 189665	B-82.	180751 180763	B-145.	885118 885150	225.	770940 770946
B-2.	237126 237340	B-38.	B 450022 450125	B-82.	635174 635250	B-145.	906151 906233	226.	797831 797879
B-3.	AJ 60032 60189	B-38.	Mis 701891 702120	B-82.	795918 795924	146.	312042	229.	63918 63924
B-3.	AJ 60223 60243	B-38.	Mis 808806 808840	B-83.	225973 226500	146.	775712 775739	229.	512469 512492
B-3.	AJ 1 72	B-39.	B 213084 213126	B-83.	227102 227250	150.	684600 684622	231.	197939 197990
B-3.	4App 1487 1489	B-39.	217895 218159	B-83.	255001 255051	152.	199422	231.	224283 224287
B-3.	4App 1 2	B-39.	BAP 232366	B-83.	ApB 272214 272225	152.	870877 870903	232.	94658 94681
B-3.	D 224 235	B-39.	251787	B-83.	B 272696 272700	153.	31284	235.	227551 227559
B-3.	EJ 339	B-39.	428471	B-83.	B 301824 301852	153.	868238 868309	237.	165001 165015
B-3.	EApp 372 375	40.	184131 184144	B-83.	345001 345110	156.	785221 817410	237.	250787 250800
B-3.	F 97 101	40.	254597 255000	B-83.	350251 350300	157.	568091 568098	237.	750350 750351
B-3.	H 1095 1107	40.	344251 344335	B-83.	App 385693 385743	157.	797141 797155	238.	27971 27973
B-3.	I 338 367	40.	882493 882567	B-83.	875661 875726	159.	195538	238.	760666 760687
B-3.	I 632 639	41.	97083 97090	84.	61445 61500	159.	315751 315765	240.	217672 217714
B-3.	J 389	41.	827086 827124	84.	97905 97918	159.	734948 735000	240.	559365 559406
B-3.	OA 16511 16532	41.	834176 834189	84.	182251 182418	161.	246780 246793	241.	386920 386933
B-3.	OA 16694 16709	41.	910501 910594	B-86.	B 6841 6842	163.	421664 421668	243.	51965 51967
B-3.	OA 17214 17290	41.	932942 933000	B-86.	App 101548 101560	163.	611163 611223	243.	119294 119300
B-3.	OA 17407 17526	42.	973756	B-86.	B 115017 115046	164.	96106 96110	245.	629251 629720
B-3.	OA 17601 17669	B-43.	15696 15701	B-86.	B 227452 227453	164.	140801 141090	246.	260602
B-3.	OA 18401 18402	B-43.	817751 817925	B-86.	AppB 227718 227721	164.	816901 817410	246.	612302 612319
B-3.	XG 75577 75600	45.	249733 249744	B-86.	635254 635320	165.	763303 763318	247.	400638 400645
B-3.	XG 75697 75800	46.	186651 187050	B-86.	906276 906490	165.	83251 83260	252.	98803 98853
B-3.	XG 76001 76128	46.	384381 384400	90.	7105 7108	166.	239633 239634	253.	374629 374649
B-3.	XG 76201 76272	46.	581803 581825	90.	142551 142637	166.	759453 759468	253.	442747 442755
B-3.	BF 7893 8000	B-48.	191751 191758	B-91.	757387 757390	166.	768664 768714	254.	905379 905383
B-3.	BF 8065 8213	B-48.	B 252286 252300	93.	935429 935437	169.	786213 786218	255.	79375 79360
B-3.	BF 8401 8415	B-48.	B 286201	B-95.	219771 219790	173.	800416 800424	256.	247687 247700
B-3.	BFM 894 1131	B-48.	448626 448763	96.	18762 18763	174.	2250	257.	266124 266155
B-3.	BFM 1201 1210	B-48.	649401 649488	96.	458067 458070	174.	80123	259.	465155 465159
B-3.	BL 15376 16000	B-48.	813461 813705	96.	642581 642646	175.	245308 245383	259.	598138 598175
B-3.	BL 16006 16673	B-50.	B 166619 166633	100.	18815 18863	176.	932473 932579	262.	466965 466985
B-3.	BL 16801 16808	B-50.	222326 222336	100.	26905 26906	177.	10716 10718	262.	844012 844060
B-3.	BM2 2110 2213	B-50.	832352 832448	100.	37153	177.	839711 839799	263.	251035
B-3.	BM 23024 23200	B-52.	49655 50030	101.	284912 284920	177.	937313 937387	263.	847183 847240
B-3.	BM 23202 23600	B-52.	B 69047 69067	102.	930607 930723	178.	505996 506002	263.	919801 919802
B-3.	BM 24366 25053	B-52.	103810 103815	103.	30695 30709	181.	52640 52673	265.	651181 651200
B-3.	BM 25201 25294	B-52.	B 175545 175565	103.	135519 135529	181.	264787 264789	267.	512860 512864
B-3.	BS 2661 2800	B-52.	594230 594296	103.	616531 616537	183.	769226	268.	766096 766118
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B-9.	B 41231 41250	58.	671106 671210	B-110.	217263 217500	194.	673181 673245	281.	673776 673808
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B-17.	App 337050 337056	65.	475191 475200	121.	161324 161430	B-202.	356251 356262	294.	752912 752930
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22.	142646 142670	B-66.	871738 871758	B-124.	B 274708 274749	B-202.	977062 977250	B-302.	390780 390782
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## COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN FEDERAL INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 348)

### GOOD RELATIONS PREVAIL

However, past history is past history and now these unions which are bona fide labor unions rejoice in an opportunity to prove that union co-operative management relations can be made a success in a government industry. Recently, Frank Ellis, assistant superintendent, Division of Post Office Service, described the machinery of collective bargaining in this industry:

"From my varied experience in the service, I cannot believe that in every instance where a complaint has been registered today, here or elsewhere, the postmasters are entirely at fault. I am very frank to tell you in the plainest language I know that I believe much of the misunderstanding is due to the character of persons selected on the grievance committee. Grievance committees very often assume a dictatorial attitude in approaching supervisors and postmasters. They even attempt to go so far as to dictate the hour which they will agree upon to meet with the postmaster, and unfortunately they very often attempt to dictate policies wholly outside of the welfare of the organizations they represent. Then again, most unfortunately, they approach postmasters and supervisors with a belligerent attitude. Your grievance committee should have nothing to hide. Their grievances should be comprised of matters that are beneficial to the welfare of the employees. The Department is always glad to have such grievances brought to its attention, and I am sure that postmasters, as departmental representatives, are glad to have such grievances brought to them. But I am frank to state to you that if I were a postmaster I would expect a grievance committee to come in pleasantly, with a smile, and attempt to place just grievances before me in an attitude of asking my help, rather than with the attitude of forcing me to do something.

"Most outside large corporations spend hundreds of thousands of dollars a year for the purpose of ascertaining what is in the minds of their employees. The Department has appreciated the fact for many years, and especially during the present administration, we have been able to at all times learn what is in the minds of our employees because they have offered to come to us and volunteer the information. We are glad to have it, and promise to help you in every instance where help should be given, and I am sure that each individual postmaster representing the Department will be glad to do this for you if you select the proper man, with the right approach, to put these matters in the hands of the postmaster. . .

"I see very little reason for misunder-

standing along this line. If you have a grievance regarding seniority, it is the same as any other kind of a grievance, and if you cannot eliminate the misunderstanding, the fact should be put up to the postmaster in writing, who will advise you his position in the matter as he understands the departmental policies, and if you then do not believe that the action taken is in accordance with the current instructions, you may appeal to the Department; but, above all things, I urge you not to approach a postmaster with the idea that either you or your organization can force him to do anything in the way of making assignments against his better judgment. The approach should be made on the grounds that departmental policy for a number of years has recognized seniority rights, and ask for consideration on the basis of your seniority and qualifications."

Gilbert E. Hyatt, legislative representative of the National Federation of Postal Clerks, told the **ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL** recently that the present Postmaster General, James A. Farley, is aiding in bringing about good employee-management relations. "Under his orders minor officials, including most postmasters as well as the personnel officers in the Department at Washington, are instructed to receive committees of the employees and to deal with them on a friendly basis—to bargain with them, in other words. It has been my position that one of the major objectives of our union is the establishment and encouragement of co-operative relations with management."

### HOW HITLER DEFLATES BUILDING WORKERS

(Continued from page 352)

necessarily burden the district concerned. Application for a permit has to be made to the labor exchange by the employer contemplating the engagement."

This imposes upon building workers the same drastic restrictions of freedom of movement as have been in force for the metal workers since last February. Since the introduction of these restrictions it has been extremely difficult for metal workers to secure individual increases in wages. But building workers, owing to the nature of their work, are not so easily bound to one employer as the metal workers, so that it is not likely that in their case the object of the measure will be attained. Next spring (1938), at the latest, when the new building season begins, the building workers may be expected to resume their struggle for freedom of movement and adjustment of wages to the higher cost of living.

\* \* \*

### EMPLOYERS HAVE THEIR WAY

When Goering, on December 3, announced that payment for weekday holidays should be made to all German workers employed by the day or hour, the Nazis boasted loudly of the fact. The

employers let the Nazis talk and acted as they deemed fit. Two days before Christmas the daily paper of the Labour Front, "Angriff," had to report: "We learn of more and more cases where employers rid themselves of employees in order to elude payment of wages for the Christmas and New Year holidays. This even applies to trades such as the furniture industry, in which there is considerably increased activity compared with last year. It applies also to the building and other outdoor trades, despite the fact that this year employers cannot advance the favorite excuse of stoppages of work due to cold weather. If we are well informed even public enterprises are not lacking in this company. . ."

Fear of dismissal causes many workers to let themselves be cheated of the pay for the holidays.

\* \* \*

In the coming years new blast furnaces are to be erected between Goslar and Brunswick, which are to supply the new munition works in Central Germany with iron in the event of the elimination of the Ruhr district by air attacks in wartime. Since the beginning of December large batches of workers have been arriving daily in this district from depressed areas. Work below and above the surface has already begun. At Goering's orders work continues on Sundays. The men are quartered in barracks with accommodation for about a hundred.

To economize wages, some 600 Labour Service men are first set to building the barracks and performing the excavation work. These men only get 27 pfennigs a day plus board and lodging. The building workers are paid according to the official scale in force since March 1, 1937, but the workers engaged in work below the surface, that is to say the great majority of those engaged in building the "Goering Works," in virtue of a special order get an hourly wage 4 per cent below the official rate, viz, 50 instead of 52 pfennigs.

The official scale established by the labor trustee for Lower Saxony had already reduced wages in the Salzgitter-Salder district, where the new munitions works are to be situated. The wage classes according to localities were broken up, so that at present the district of Lower Saxony has 14 different wage scales, whereas formerly nine sufficed for Brunswick and eight for Hanover. The localities of the Salzgitter district have practically all been reclassified in a downward direction. In this district wages are now lower than they have been for 13 years.

### NOTICE

Pasquale De Murio, alias Patrick Moore or Pat Moore, is passing as a member of Local No. 163. All locals take notice! Especially Buffalo, Detroit and Cleveland locals. This man is an imposter and has been refused membership in Local No. 163, I. B. E. W.





By BUDD L. McKILLIPS

RECENTLY, officials of the Washington zoo added two Guernsey cows to the permanent live animal exhibits there. It was explained that the reason for placing the bossies amidst the zebras, lions, tigers, elephants, etc., is "so that the city children will have an opportunity to see where milk comes from."

Press associations all carried the story of the zoological cows, thus adding to the mistaken belief among westerners that the East is such a highly industrialized territory that most of the trees have been chopped down to make room for factories and the only wild life left is the kind found in cocktail bars and night clubs.

That is something like the ideas I had when I lived in the West. Therefore, it was quite a surprise when I came east about 10 years ago and found that a half hour's ride from the national capital will bring one into country that has more natural wild life than can be found after a day's travel in any direction from St. Paul and many other cities in the Northwest.

With the exception of the ones who wander down from Wall Street, there are no wolves adjacent to Washington, but there are wild deer, bear, raccoon, opossum, rabbits, squirrels, bob cats, wild turkey in abundance through neighboring Virginia and Maryland. Trappers in Pennsylvania catch more furbearing animals each year than the annual fur catch of all Alaska. The combined total of persons bitten by poisonous snakes annually in Minnesota, Montana, Wisconsin and the two Dakotas is less than the number who have a similar experience each year in the wooded areas just outside of Washington.

THE two oldest men in Congress are in control of Congressional purse strings during the present session. Congressman Edward T. Taylor, of Colorado, is chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, and Senator Carter Glass, of Virginia, is head of a similar committee in the Senate. Each is 79.

#### SOMETHING to worry about:

The standard used in America for the measurement of weights is two one-hundredths of one milligram lighter than the international standard.

THERE is nothing in the Federal Food and Drugs Act to require that new medicines must be tested for their effect on human life before they are placed on sale. That ghastly fact was emphasized during September and October when 93 persons in 15 states died from taking a poisonous medicine known as "Elixir Sulfanilamide" and manufactured by a Tennessee drug company.

"Sulfanilamide," in itself is a valuable drug, but the manufacturer mixed it with a poisonous solvent so it could be taken in-

ternally in liquid form instead of the proper tablet or powder method. The manufacturer put 240 gallons of the "Elixir" on the market and it put 93 persons in their graves. After the deaths, the manufacturer admitted having tested the preparation for flavor but not for what effect it might have on the people who used it.

The only thing Uncle Sam can inflict in the way of a penalty for this needless slaughter is a \$200 fine for falsely branding the stuff as an "elixir"—something dissolved in alcohol. If the manufacturer had called his lethal brew a "solution" instead of an "elixir" he would, under the present federal law, have been absolutely exempt from any charge of law violation.

President Roosevelt tried to have the Federal Food and Drugs Act amended to prevent just such tragedies as this one. The patent medicine lobby and big publishers—whose advertising revenue would have been cut—raised such a howl about federal "interference" and "dictatorship" that the amendments never got through Congress.

SPYPHOBIA in governmental circles frequently creates absurd situations. A high school boy tells me he was regarded with dark suspicion when he recently inquired at the Navy Department as to the size of the largest torpedoes used at the Civil War Battle of Mobile Bay.

"Such matters are confidential naval secrets, which cannot be given out unless special permission is granted by the Secretary of the Navy," the kid was told.

The same week a British magazine published the complete details of the United States' plans for new type of battleship.

A DEEP streak of humor runs through Senator Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona. He can take situations affecting himself which appear to be embarrassing or uncomfortable and wring a few chuckles out of them. During the famous Supreme Court enlargement fight his opponents solemnly charged him with "inconsistency" because of his sudden switch of views on that question. Instead of trying to defend himself against that charge, Ashurst flattened it out by laughingly declaring that "No man in the United States Senate can be more inconsistent than Henry Ashurst."

Even a miserable and painful affliction like shingles couldn't dampen his spirit. Last May, when that ailment knocked him out so badly that he had to go to a hospital, he wrote cheerful letters to his friends in which he lugubriously and ludicrously stated that science had cheated him by calling the affliction by such a common name.

"It had every been my hope, if incapacitated, to suffer from some affliction that might be described by high-sounding, sesquipedalian words," he complained.

TWO recent happenings show the lobbyists for Big Business are getting careless. On one afternoon, less than an hour apart, Senators Harry F. Byrd, of Virginia, and Edward Burke, of Nebraska, two of the worst reactionaries in Congress, delivered identical speeches in the Senate. The official transcript shows there was not a variation of a word or a comma for more than 1,000 words.

Both Senators were attacking a measure backed by President Roosevelt. Interests opposed to Roosevelt are furnishing reactionaries with speeches and the lobbyist apparently made the mistake of giving Byrd and Burke identical copies.

Another case was a statement distributed to newspapermen by a prominent member of the Senate. A memo clipped to one copy said the statement had been dictated by Mr. —, the head of an organization of anti-union

employers, and he was very anxious for it to be issued immediately in the Senator's name—which was what the Senator did, carelessly forgetting to remove the memo from the top statement.

I'm sorry I can't give the names involved in this case, but the newspaperman who got that particular copy showed me the memo in confidence, so far as names are concerned.

\* \* \*

OKLAHOMA'S July 12 primary election ballot looks like somebody is trying to kid the voters. Among the candidates listed are: Brigham Young, Huey Long, Daniel Boone, Joe E. Brown, Robert Burns, Patrick Henry, Mae West, John L. Lewis, Oliver Cromwell, John W. Davis, Sam Houston, Wilbur Wright, and four by the name of Will Rogers.

With the exception of Sam Houston, who is a grandson of the famous Texan, none is a descendant or relative of the persons who made the names famous. Oklahoma already has one Will Rogers in Congress. Now he is being opposed by another Will Rogers.

The practice of persons with identical names running for the same office has become so extensive in Oklahoma that the legislature recently authorized the election board to distinguish between similarly named candidates by adding five words of descriptive matter after a candidate's name on the ballot.

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#### SOMETHING about Vice Presidents:

The current Vice President, John N. Garner, is only the second in American history to serve two terms under the same President. Only three other men have had a second crack at the Vice Presidency, but, excepting John Adams, George Washington's Vice President for eight years, the others served under two different Presidents.

George Clinton was Vice President during President Jefferson's second term and James Madison's first. John C. Calhoun had the job under President John Quincy Adams and for almost the entire first term of President Jackson.

Incidentally, Calhoun is the only Vice President who resigned that job. He quit about two months before his term expired under Jackson to become a U. S. Senator.

There have been 34 Vice Presidents but only 32 Presidents, and three Presidents never had a Vice President.

Seven Vice Presidents died in office. Five became President through the death of the Chief Executive, but only two—Theodore Roosevelt and Calvin Coolidge—were re-elected after they had finished serving the terms they inherited.

Nine Presidents in all served an apprenticeship as Vice President. John Adams, Jefferson, Van Buren and Fillmore finished their full terms as Vice President and then were elected President.

The shortest term served by any Vice President was John Tyler's—exactly one month, when he became President upon the death of William Henry Harrison.

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NATIVES of Washington are staging another of their perennial campaigns for the right to vote. Years ago, the national capital had a mayor, and one time the District of Columbia had a governor. Since then, however, Congress has acted as Washington's "city council" and administration of municipal affairs is in the hands of three commissioners appointed by the President.

The city has a large Negro population which is stationary, while the bulk of the white residents maintain voting rights in various States. That is the main reason why there is little chance of the ballot being given to Washington.



# ON EVERY JOB *There's a Laugh & Two*

## SLIGHT UNDERSTATEMENT

A sweet young lady appeared at one of the big paper mills recently, according to the Paper Makers' Journal, and asked to be shown around because she intended to write a thesis on the subject. In return for the courtesy shown her she sent a copy of the thesis. This is an excerpt from it:

"In the boiler house there are large stokers filled with tubes and superheaters. The coal is emptied into a hopper on the roof and let down to the boilers, first passing through the preheaters and then through the stokers and economizer. An attempt is made at times to keep water in the boilers, otherwise the firemen would be put to a considerable inconvenience."

\* \* \*

*Brotherhood is not just a name, according to this old time lineman:*

## ROY FLOOD

Here is a worthy friend I introduce to you,  
A big-hearted lineman, good and true,  
A real Brother whose worth will not decline,  
He's a hot-wire fixer and a member of 39.

When I was broke he proved to be  
A comforter I was glad to see,  
At the substation with all my pals of old,  
When the stars were mine and the sunset gold.

Wait till you've washed a solitary shirt,  
When poverty hits you it surely does hurt!  
A friend like Flood who is good and true,  
You'll always remember what he's done for you.

JOHN F. MASTERTSON,  
L. U. No. 39.

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## A RAMPANT IDEALIST

"All this stuff you see in the papers about Russia is just a lotta bunk."

"Yeah? So what?"

"I'll bet conditions in Russia ain't so bad, if we knew the truth about it. At least, they're working toward an ideal. Yes sir, they're an unselfish people working toward an ideal. Do you know what's the matter with this country?"

"No."

"Politics! Dirty, rotten politics! The greedy politicians want to hog everything for themselves. Democrats and Republicans—they're all alike, clannish and selfish. And gratitude!—Say, they've never even looked up the definition. Didn't I work my head off in the last election, when the city went Democratic? And darned if they haven't got a Republican still working down there in the park department! Can you feature that? And me out of a job! Me, that's paid dues into the Jefferson Democratic Club for years! I'm gonna turn Communist—that's what!"

MARSHALL LEAVITT,  
L. U. No. 124.

## THE RHYMING NEWS COMMENTATOR

Conducted by A Bit O' Luck

*"We'd better get acquainted with organized labor."—From a statement at the U. S. Chamber of Commerce convention. (News item.)*

## Let's Get Acquainted

Hello, Mister Boss!  
Let's sit down 'n' discuss—  
Our present pressing problems let's confide;  
Just pay close attention  
To the facts I'll mention,  
Casting prejudiced impressions aside!

I desire no European trips  
Aboard palatial yachts 'n' ships,  
Nor covet luxuries, tempting though they be;  
I'm often branded "pink" or "red,"  
When I cry while I'm underfed,  
I merely seek what's rightfully due to me!

Let's get acquainted! When my aim you'll understand,  
You shall respond, willingly, to my just demand!

ABE GLICK,  
L. U. No. B-3, New York City.

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## FROM THE SIXTY FAMILIES

(To Their Boss)

My dear Mr. President,  
Just a line or two  
To let you know we don't like  
Some things that you do.

Before your time in office  
Things went very well;  
But now you're into our life,  
Things have gone to hell.

We had labor on the run,  
It was pleasant, I must say;  
Then you had to go and start  
That damned CWA.

Now we don't stop so easy;  
Which is a well-known fact.  
But when we thought we had you,  
You signed the Wagner Act.

We used to name the judges  
We've done it for many years;  
But now we just mope around,  
Crying aloud, and shedding tears.

Now listen, Frank! Won't you please?  
Those unions are mighty smart.  
If you're askin' me, Franklin,  
They've got too much of a start.

Here's the thing I most dislike,  
And it makes me plenty sore:  
They always want double time  
After half-past four.

B. J.,  
L. U. No. 124, Kansas City, Mo.

*Lineman Lennie has some advice for the heart trouble that was bothering Brother "Buck" Thiot, of L. U. No. 508. And wouldn't we like to know whether Buck follows it!*

## ANTIDOTE

I see by the JOURNAL  
Where a man named Buck,  
With a red-headed woman  
Had very bad luck.

But cheer up, my boy,  
And don't be sad,  
There's many another  
That can be had.

I see you're from Georgia  
The home of the peach,  
So there ought to be another  
Within easy reach.

So, wake up, Brother,  
And use your head,  
Pick out another,  
And forget about "Red."

LINEMAN LENNIE,  
L. U. No. 702.

\* \* \*

*Brother Hanson was at a real lively meeting of electrical workers on the banks of the Monongahela, and here's his poetic account of it:*

## MCKEESPORT, PA.

"Hello, Boston!" was the cheerful greeting,  
By an Alec from Balto in casual meeting,  
On a job where they're constructing a mill,  
By the Monongahela, on top of a hill.

From Cleveland, too, there is a hail,  
While the gang's working for a full dinner pail,  
Washington also sends electricians  
From a city noted for hale politicians.

There's a host from Pittsburgh, Local 5,  
They're on their toes, very much alive,  
Keenly interested in the card you'll show,  
Whether from Toledo or Chicago.

Down by the Monongahela is the magnet that drew

From many cities a working crew,  
And if I don't mention many other places,  
From which they claim ancestral traces,  
It's due to the fact that it takes paper—much,  
To give the surroundings the proper touch.

So it's "Hello, Boston!" from Baltimore,  
And the way it's said you just like more.  
"Hello, Detroit!" some Alec might spill,  
Who belongs to a local in Louisville.  
"Hello, New York!" "Hello, Chi!"  
"Hello, hello! Where you from, guy?"

Down by the Monongahela, muddy river,  
The gang's exultant, it's a check retriever.  
We came from distant-hailing ports,  
And away from 'ohm we're all good sports,  
We're journeymen and helpers, tried and true,  
And members of the I. B. E. W.

WILLIAM E. HANSON,  
L. U. No. 103, Boston.



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WE hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.—That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,—That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

—THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

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